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* NATIONAL *
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MODEL REVOLUTIONARY PLAYS

A Typical Example in the Use of the Law of Unity of Opposites to Guide Literary and Art Creation

- study the experiences of the revolutionary model plays in handling the conflict of contradictions

by

Hsiao Luan (小 玉)

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 29, 1974)

Following the in-depth development of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, a further study of the experience of creation acquired by the revolutionary model plays in conjunction with the reality of class struggle and the two-line struggle on the literary and art front is of enormous significance in bringing prosperity to the creation of socialist literature and art and continuing to do a good job in the revolution in literature and art.

An important experience acquired by the revolutionary model plays lies in the skill to use the law of unity of opposites to place the principal heroic figure in the center of the conflict of contradictions and in the storm of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and to fully reveal his heroic deeds to control the storm and his noble and rich spiritual realm. This precious experience has set up for us a typical example for learning to uphold the Party's basic line in the creation of literature and art and defend the principle of partisanship in socialist literature and art.

"Without contradiction, there is not the world" and there is no development without struggle. The experience of the revolutionary model plays shows that only in the stormy, acute and complex class struggle and the two-line struggle can awe-inspiring and powerful plays be performed and a typical environment of struggle be provided for the typical character of the proletarian heroes. Chairman Mao points out, "A basic Marxist viewpoint is that being determines consciousness, and that the objective reality of class struggle and national struggle determines our thoughts and

feelings." The thought, feeling, character and disposition of the proletarian heroes are formed and developed in the enrivonment in which they live and fight. Standing on the plane of the Party's basic line the revolutionary model plays have profoundly generalized the class contradictions and class relations of the various specific historical periods, revealed the trend of development of class struggle, and provided a broad historical scene for the heroic figures to reveal their thought and character. Although the environment of struggle is different in each revolutionary model play, every one of them sets a battlefield for the heroic figures and provides them with a scope for displaying their abilities.

The experience of the revolutionary model plays is an indivisible entity. The experience of molding models of proletarian heroes in the typical environment of class struggle and the principle of creation through "giving prominence to three things"--giving prominence to the positive figures from among all the figures, giving prominence to the heroic figures from among all the positive figures and giving prominence to the principal heroic figure from among all the heroic figures--complement each other and are in complete agreement, because the relations among specific people are, basically speaking, specific class relations and the relations of the struggle of opposites among various kinds of people in different class positions. Among the relations of people, the prominent side and the supporting side represent a unity of opposites which depend on each other for existence and struggle against each other. This relationship between the prominent and the supporting sides can only be effectively brought out in the struggle of opposites. The deepening and intensification of the conflict of contradictions are closely related to the molding of the images. When the conflict of contradictions is pushed upward, the heroic images will glitter with dazzling radiance. All conflicts of contradictions in the revolutionary model plays surge forward in waves, with each wave pushing forward the one before it. The conflict of contradictions grows in intensity and the constant "swell" finally takes the form of a high tide. The image of the principal heroic figure is lifted high up by these turbulent and roaring billows and stands magnificently! The Marxist world outlook and methodology are in concord. Under the pre-requisite of clearly writing plays and establishing monuments for the heroic figures, the revolutionary model plays organize dramatic conflicts with great ups and downs and in the violent struggle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies, bring out the colossal and perfect images of the proletarian heroes, thus accumulating for us precious experiences in how to make use of the universal law of unity of opposites in the creation of literature and art.

Reveal the Universality of Contradictions Through the Particularity of Contradictions

No matter whether it is a typical figure or a typical environment, it is a case of the dialectical unity of the general and individual character, and of universality and particularity. Lenin said, "The general can only exist in the individual and through the individual." Chairman Mao also points out, "Without individual character there can be no general character." "It is precisely in the particularity of contradiction that the universality of contradiction resides." In order to make literary and art creation profoundly and vividly reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle, we must

correctly understand the characteristics and the law of the struggle, reveal the universality of the contradiction through its particularity and bring out the general character through the individual character before we can sum up the struggle of opposites and meet the call for typification. The revolutionary model plays are splendid pictures of the history of the Chinese revolution and they profoundly reflect class struggle and the two-line struggle in the different historical periods. However, the struggle of opposites reflected in each revolutionary model play is specific, unique and brand new. It is through the specific features of a specific environment, a specific figure or a specific disposition--which are also the particularities of contradictions that the revolutionary model plays profoundly reveal the universality of the contradictions.

"Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy" reflects the struggle in the period of the War of Liberation by our army to implement Chairman Mao's great directive: "Build stable base areas in the Northeast," mobilize the masses of the people, wipe out the bandits and consolidate the rear. All this is expressed through the specific battle "to take by strategy." In "The Red Lantern," Li Yü-ho and his family which is composed of three generations come from the families of three different workers and this is peculiar. But these peculiar relations of the figures have focally generalized the persistent revolutionary course of our proletariat. "Although there are no barriers of high mountains at P'ingch'uan, the people are an impregnable bastion of iron." The former shows the peculiar nature of the guerrilla warfare on the plain and the latter is the universal law of the people's war, and the latter is precisely revealed through the former. "When you look for him, there is no trace of him in the vast land. When he attacks you, he resembles a divine soldier from heaven and is difficult to guard against. The fish in the water and the birds in the forest freely come and go. Wherever there are people, there is Chao Yung-kang." "Fighting On the Plains" has thus grasped the particularity of contradictions and tightly held the specific environment of the struggle and the specific disposition of the figures in the specific environment and has, through the vivid portrayal of the guerrilla warfare on the plains, composed a song of victory for the people's war.

Bring Out the Principal Contradiction and the Principal Aspect of the Contradiction, and at the Same Time Organize Various Contradictions in the Play from Different Sides

The experience of creation through bringing out the principal heroic figure in the revolutionary model play is, in terms of handling the conflict of contradictions, to bring out the principal contradiction and principal aspect of the contradiction. This also means bringing out the leading role and dominant position of the principal heroic figure in the struggle of opposites.

The struggle of opposites reflected in a revolutionary model play is a very complex process, and in general, there are more than two pairs of opposites. The revolutionary model play organizes the various kinds of contradictions around the principal heroic figure and hence installs many kinds of opponents for the heroic figures. This method has not only made the

conflicts in the play free from restraints, undulating and heart-stirring, but also facilitated the portrayal of the principal heroic figure with many profiles.

"On the Docks" takes the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy as the principal contradiction in the play around the main line of the struggle between Fang Hai-chen and Ch'ien Shou-wei and at the same time organically organizes these two pairs of contradictions among the people between Fang Hai-chen and Han Hsiao-chiang and between Fang Hai-chen and Chao Chen-shan.

"Ode to Dragon River" takes the contradictions among people as the principal contradiction in the play with the contradiction between Chiang Shui-ying and Li Chih-t'ien as the main line of conflict. At the same time, it is interwoven with the struggle between ourselves and the enemy as manifested in the struggle between Chiang Shui-ying and Wang Kuo-chung, the hidden enemy, and the contradiction between Chiang Shui-ying and Ch'ang Fu, the well-to-do middle peasant.

"Azalea Mountain" tells the story in the historical period of twists and turns between the first and second revolutionary civil wars--the story of K'o Hsiang who, commissioned by Chairman Mao and the Party, comes to Azalea Mountain and places Lei Kang's peasant armed force which has "risen and fallen three times" under the leadership of the Party and transforms it into a proletarian army. Amidst the numerous, disorderly and mixed contradictions, "Azalea Mountain" starts from the demands of the main theme and brings out the conflict between K'o Hsiang's proletarian ideas and Lei Kang's non-proletarian ideas. It takes this pair of opposites as the main line and fuses the several groups of contradictions between K'o Hsiang, Tu She Tan and Wen Ch'i-chiu into one entity. It is precisely at the juncture of victory or defeat, survival or downfall, formed by the various contradictions that K'o Hsiang vigorously overcomes the violent disturbances, tips the scale when the situation appears to be dangerous and reveals the true qualities of a hero standing firm amidst adversities.

Clearly Distinguish the Nature of the Contradictions and Accurately Determine the Central Thought of the Characters So That the Contradictions Are Developed Step by Step and Constantly Intensified

Strong winds test the sturdiness of grass and the blazing fire shows the genuine gold. Only through the full development and intensification of contradictions and in the violent battle between the two classes, the two lines and the two ideologies can the heroic disposition of the proletarian heroes be fully revealed. The revolutionary model plays take the teaching that "all the dark forces harming the masses of the people must be exposed and all the revolutionary struggles of the masses of the people must be extolled" as the criterion and on the foundation of clearly distinguishing the nature of the contradictions and accurately determining the central thought of the figures, boldly intensify the contradictions and create excellent conditions for the heroic figures to fully reveal their own heroic disposition.

When expressing the struggle of opposites between ourselves and the enemy, the revolutionary model plays oppose the depiction of the class enemy as very blatant, or the "inability of the upright to prevail over the wicked," as well as the simple use of face paintings to indicate the class enemy, or the method of "not using the wicked to complement the upright." In order to make the negative figures effectively bring out the heroic figures by contrast, the revolutionary model plays make use of many ways to intensify the contradictions.

One way is to intensify the struggle of opposites through frontal battles and repeated tests of strength between the principal heroic figure and the class enemy. For example, the two struggles waged by Li Yü-ho against Hatoyama at the banquet and the execution ground both indicate that "if righteousness grows by a foot, the devil will grow by ten times as much" and in the constant intensification of the contradiction, profoundly expose Hatoyama's deceitfulness and cruelty and enthusiastically eulogize Li Yü-ho's dazzling revolutionary integrity of the proletariat.

Another way is: The condition of the enemy is abruptly changed; strange peaks rise up all of a sudden and the struggle of contradictions is pushed toward a high peak. For example, in the scene "Joining Forces at the Hundred Chicken Feast," because the bandits attack the small train, Luan P'ing escapes and meets Yang Tzu-jung face to face at the Tiger Hall. This has not only created a great danger for Yang Tzu-jung but is also directly related to the success or failure of the whole plan to wipe out the bandits, thus pushing this life-and-death struggle between ourselves and the enemy to an extremely acute and violent point. On the journey to fight the White Tiger Regiment, Yen Wei-ts'ai braves the storm, treads the muddy road, catches a "tongue" and attacks the outpost. The conditions change continuously to form one crest after another, and in the complicated and tense conflicts in the play, Yen Wei-ts'ai's alertness and fearlessness are depicted.

Yet another way is: to add fuel to the fire and let the seething struggle of opposites get white-hot. In the fifth scene "Solitary Rock in the Turbulent Stream" in "Azalea Mountain," "Granny Tu is in danger" and "Captain Lei has gone into the tiger's mouth." Under a situation with the contradictions in the play already stirred up, Wen Ch'i-chiu's repeated incitement and demagogy make the fighters "restless at heart." Before one wave has subsided, another rises up. Several waves have emerged in succession, making the various intricate and complex contradictions all the more acute. At this time, the signs of action marked by "the drifting clouds, the roaring wind in the pines and the rising mountains" provide a contrast to bring out K'o Hsiang's feeling "with a thousand catties pressed on her shoulders and her heart burning with anxiety" as very strong and touching. Faced with this precarious situation, she "gazes at the sky, thinks of the five wells and seems to see the red battle banners on the mountains, with Committee member Mao charting the course and a brilliant glow shining over heaven and earth." The full development and strong intensification of the contradictions in the play have thoroughly displayed the lofty ideological realm of the heroic figures.

The revolutionary model play does not only constantly intensify the contradiction between ourselves and the enemy in the course of reflecting it,

but also dares to reflect the contradictions among people in intensified form. Although Han Hsiao-chiang is deeply touched after listening to Ma Hung Liang's education through the recollection of past sufferings, he is not totally convinced right away. "I have not forgetten this history of blood and tears. It is hard to let twelve years of learning go to naught." This setback causes the contradiction to continuously push forward. It is only after Fang Hai-chen has patiently conducted political and ideological education and further sounded the alarm bell that he "suddenly comes to his senses" and fosters the ambition of "resolutely battling on the docks." In the scene "Storm at the Sluice-Gate" in "Ode to Dragon River," Li Chih-t'ien charges Chiang Shui-ying in quick succession, "All you know is sacrifice, sacrifice, sacrifice. Why don't you care about the brigade members' troubles, troubles, troubles?" In the scene "Affection Deep as the Sea" in "Azalea Mountain," Lei Kang pounds the table with his sword, puts one foot on the bench and angrily faces K'o Hsiang. This is a contradiction within the revolutionary ranks. However, the contradiction is not obliterated here but is pushed to a sabre-rattling stage, and in the acute conflict of contradictions, the high political awareness and broad revolutionary aspiration of the heroic figures are focally depicted. In the reflection of contradictions among people, the revolutionary model plays intensify the contradictions on the foundation of grasping the central thought of the people and the degree of the conflict of contradictions. Although Li Chih-t'ien's narrow departmentalism and Lei Kang's simple thought of vengeance are related to the line and cannot be reconciled, they belong to the question of ideological understanding and not the question of political quality. Once this central thought is accurately determined, contradictions can be fully developed and intensified.

The Intensification of Contradictions Is for Accelerating the Transformation of Things and Achieving the Goal of the Revolution

Chairman Mao points out, "The task of communists is to expose the fallacies of the reactionaries and metaphysicians, to propagate the dialectics inherent in things, and so accelerate the transformation of things and achieve the goal of revolution." The practice of the revolutionary model plays shows that: Without intensifying and strengthening the various intricate and complex contradictions, it is difficult to attain the goal of thoroughly depicting the transformation of contradictions.

The transformation of contradictions is manifested as the transformation of the transformed figures toward the direction of progress as well as the development and growth of the revolutionary forces in the struggle from the weak to the strong, from defeat to victory and from danger to safety. Chairman Mao says, "The struggle of mutually exclusive opposites in contradiction, under given conditions transform into one another. The condition is important in this connection." The revolutionary model plays have convincingly depicted the important condition for implementing this transformation. This is the great Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

With the splendid history of the struggle of the working class, Fang Hai-chen has educated Han Hsiao-chiang on proletarian internationalism.

With the far-reaching ideals of the proletariat, Chiang Shui-ying has widened Li Chih-t'ien's aspiration. This has enabled them to sharpen their eyes, raise their awareness and embrace the far-reaching aspiration of struggling for communism all their lives. "On Azalea Mountain, we staged three uprisings and failed on each occasion." As long as there is the Party's correct leadership and the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, "one victory will be scored after another and greater prosperity will be enjoyed every day, with the trickling streams flowing into the Yangtze River." Although Li Yü-ho and Hung Ch'ang-ch'ing have heroically sacrificed their lives, Li T'ieh-mei and Wu Ch'ing-hua "have shouldered the red flag and taken the guns from the hands of the martyrs." There are successors to the cause of the proletarian revolution and this similarly reflects the law of history that the revolutionary tide is irresistible. The great educational role and power of encouragement of the revolutionary model plays are inseparable from their skill in manifesting the transformation of contradictions.

"The philosophy of the Communist Party is the philosophy of struggle." In the process of the practice of revolution and art, the revolutionary model play--the drama of the proletariat built upon this philosophical foundation--is also permeated with the struggle for upholding the philosophy of struggle and opposing the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" and the "theory of no conflict." A clearcut principle in the creation of "The Red Lantern" is to "resolutely oppose playing up and eulogizing the 'misery' and 'terror' of the revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary wars on the one hand, and also to oppose resolutely the depiction of the revolutionary war as 'taking a stroll in the garden' and 'roaming the streets' without describing the arduous struggle and heroic sacrifice of the revolutionary heroes on the other hand." In the creation of "Taking Tiger Mountain by Strategy," the portrayal of Vulture with the appearance and gestures of the abominable figure in the old play is opposed precisely because this will "play down the atmosphere of the violent class struggle in the entire situation." The experience that the "themic thought of the revolution and the images of proletarian heroes cannot be manifested merely through the contradiction between man and nature" in "Ode to Dragon River" has set up an excellent example for us to insist on using the Party's basic line to generalize life and oppose the "theory of no conflict" in the reflection of the themes of socialist revolution and construction.

Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao were both Confucius' disciples. In order to oppose the Party's basic line and achieve the criminal aim of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and restoring capitalism, they were bound to publicize the "doctrine of the Mean" in philosophy, advocate the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" in politics and peddle the "theory of no conflict" in literature and art. This shows that the reactionary ideologies of all exploiting classes are imbued with the same spirit. The so-called "theory of no conflict" is the "theory of the dying out of class struggle" manifested in literary and art creation, and its philosophical source is the "doctrine of the Mean" of Confucius and Mencius. The historical experience of the struggle in literature and art tells us that the class enemies are bound to watch and assess the direction and adopt different tactics to attack the proletariat in accordance

with the different political climate. They sometimes blow the horn of the "theory of writing on reality," speak of socialism as "complete darkness" and vociferously clamor for "exposing the seamy side of life" and finding out the "black spots in the sun." At other times, they hoist the tattered banner of the "theory of no conflict," speak of socialism as an "Arcadia," publicize class harmony and wipe out class struggle in a vain attempt to benumb the combat spirit of the revolutionary people so as to shield their attacks. We must recognize the essence and danger of these reactionary theories in politics before we can profoundly criticize them and thoroughly wipe out their detrimental influences.

The struggle on the literary and art front is a protracted and complex one. At present, the creation of socialist literature and art is vigorously developing and the situation is excellent. However, the class enemies are not reconciled to their defeat, and they are bound to adopt all kinds of overt and covert tactics to directly or indirectly attack and distort the experience of creation acquired by the revolutionary model plays. For example, there are such strange stories and wild talks as the depiction of "the contradiction between the high peak and the higher peak" and the "contradiction between the advanced and the more advanced" and the adoption of "misunderstanding" and "coincidence" in the creation. They even declare that they "loath to see those plays which are full of violent struggles".... Although the versions of these fallacies are different, their aim is the same. It is the dream to "shatter the conventions of the model plays" and lure the creation of literature and art onto the evil revisionist road of wiping out class struggle and propagating class harmony. However, the more vigorously the spokesmen of the bourgeoisie advocate the "theory of no conflict," the more seriously we will study the experiences of handling the conflict of contradictions in the revolutionary model plays and take the Party's basic line as the guide to profoundly reveal the class struggle and two-line struggle in the various historical periods of the revolution, especially in the historical period of socialism. This is the important matter of "the necessity to promote Marxism-Leninism, not revisionism" in the creation of literature and art. Let us further seriously sum up, propagate, study and make use of the experiences of the revolutionary plays and continue to fight vigorously for consolidating and developing the excellent situation in the revolution in literature and art.

* * *

REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

The Working Class Must Forever Exercise Leadership in Schools

by

the Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team of Capital Workers and the PLA Stationed at the Ch'inghua University

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao July 27, 1974)

In 1968, the great leader Chairman Mao taught us, "In carrying out the proletarian revolution in education, it is essential to have working-class leadership; it is essential for the masses of workers to take part." "The workers propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools, and they will always lead the schools." In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have reviewed the fighting course in the past six years and restudied this brilliant directive from Chairman Mao. We have come further to understand that to make the working class always lead the schools is a great strategic measure for the use of Marxism to occupy and transform the educational battlefront, to prevent capitalist restoration and to realize the overall dictatorship of the proletariat over the bourgeoisie in various spheres of the superstructure.

With the working class leading the school and resolutely implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line, an earthshaking change has occurred on the educational battlefront in the short course of six years. Denounced as "the stupid of the lowest class" and "mean men" by Confucius and his disciples for over 2,000 years, the broad masses of workers and peasants who occupied the place of the enslaved and had no power culturally have now become the masters of the socialist university. The policy of "education must serve proletarian politics and must be integrated with productive labor" and a series of relevant directives put forward by Chairman Mao have been implemented on a firm basis. A brand-new proletarian educational system is being gradually established and consolidated. In the practice of the revolution in education, the working class has forged ahead through the stormy struggle and got tested and tempered.

The bourgeoisie is not reconciled to the exercise of leadership over the school by the working class. For several years, a handful of class enemies and an extremely small number of people who stubbornly clung to the bourgeois reactionary stand always adopted overt or covert ways to oppose the leadership of the working class and spread various fallacies like "the present is not so good as the past" in a vain attempt to negate the excellent situation in the revolution in education, a series of new things like workers, peasants and soldiers' attending college, the great proletarian cultural revolution and the Party's basic line. They tried their utmost to reverse the verdicts on the revisionist educational line.

On the educational battlefront, the remnant pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line still runs strong. The world outlook of the great majority of intellectuals is fundamentally still bourgeois. Revisionism is still the main danger at the moment. We must soberly see the protractedness and complexity of class struggle on the educational battlefront, adhere to the Party's basic line, promote the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide, lead the broad masses in waging resolute struggle against the disruptive activities of a handful of class enemies and deal a telling blow to all bourgeois challenges in the ideological area. Meanwhile, we must strictly distinguish and correctly handle the two different types of contradiction of different nature, totally implement the Party's policy of "unity, education and transformation" toward intellectuals and rally the overwhelming majority around the proletariat. The practice of the revolution in education over the past few years fully shows that the working class's leadership can only be strengthened and not weakened. Where it is weakened bourgeois ideas will spread and the revolution in education will retrace the old path. In propagating the Party's basic line, we cannot forget the one rule that the working class must "always lead the schools." This is a fundamental experience summed up in actual class struggle and the two-line struggle.

At present, the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is deepening. Under the centralized leadership of the Party, members of the workers' propaganda teams and the broad masses of teachers and students fight shoulder to shoulder, and use the powerful ideological weapon of Marxism to criticize the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line. Lin Piao's reactionary program for imitating Confucius in "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," and the reactionary idealist conception of history that "there are only the wise of the highest class, and the stupid of the lowest class, who cannot be changed" and "the superior man bends his attention to ruling and the inferior man bends his attention to manual work" publicized by Confucius and Mencius. They study the historical experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, annotate Legalist works, criticize books of the Confucian school, and sum up the new experience of the revolution in education. With irresistible force, the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius is vigorously sweeping away the remnant pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the ideologies of all other exploiting classes that have permeated all corners of the educational front.

This struggle has considerably enhanced the consciousness of the broad masses of cadres and the people in firmly following the socialist road and opposing capitalist restoration and has also raised the consciousness of the intellectuals in receiving re-education from the poor and lower-middle peasants and transforming their world outlook. A large contingent of Marxist theorists is rapidly growing and expanding in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius.

Spurred by the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the situation in the proletarian revolution in education has become better and better. At present, the broad masses of teachers and students, acting according to Chairman Mao's "May 7 Directive," have gone to factories, villages, units and

school-run factories to run schools with open doors. Assuming the posture of the main force, the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers exercise direct control over the whole situation of the revolution in education. They control teaching, transformation and the orientation, and together with the teachers and students, they use the dialectical-materialist line of knowledge based on practice-theory-practice to reform the curricular system, break away from various decadent old educational concepts of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and give impetus to the integration of the intellectuals with the workers, peasants and soldiers, the integration of education with productive labor and the integration of theory with practice. All this has ideologically and organizationally strengthened the leadership of the working class over the schools.

The task confronting us at present is to continuously consolidate and develop this excellent situation, further develop the role of the working class as the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, lead the masses to carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, widespread and sustained way and give impetus to the development of the revolution in education and all kinds of work on a large scale. We must free our minds for restrictive ideas, emancipate ourselves ideologically, develop the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and to act, and strive to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and the history of class struggle as a whole. We must study the influence of the Legalist way of thinking in education and of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism on scientific and educational development, thoroughly criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the adages and maxims reflective of the reactionary educational thinking of the Confucian school, and combine better historical experience with actual class struggle and the two-line struggle to serve the consolidation of the proletarian dictatorship. We must continue to exercise a tight and proper grip on the building of the ranks of Marxist theorists and must especially give play to the role of the contingent of theorists among the workers and the worker-peasant-soldier students in the school, and unite all those intellectuals willing to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, so that the ranks of professional theorists can be better united with the workers, peasants and soldiers to give impetus to the further deepening of the mass movement to study Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought and liberate philosophy, history and literature from the classroom and from textbooks and turn them into powerful weapons in the hands of the masses. We must strengthen Party leadership and Party building and organize the forces in all fields so that the Party organization can become a fighting citadel capable of leading the proletariat and the revolutionary masses and occupying the superstructure with Marxism. We must firmly adhere to the Party's basic line, lay hold of major issues and stimulate the exertion of a major effort. Through the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we must arouse the revolutionary spirit of the broad masses, bring into play all positive factors, accomplish various combat tasks with greater, faster, better and more economical results, and consolidate and develop the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution.

In making the working class lead the school, we have scored a great victory. However, compared with the great historic mission shouldered by the working class, this is but the first step of the long march. Under the leadership of the Party we are resolved to seriously study works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao's writings, thoroughly carry out Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and various proletarian policies, adhere to the philosophy of struggle, rely on the broad masses of revolutionary students, teachers and workers in the schools and on the activists among them to unite all intellectuals that can be united, carry through the great struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius to the end and win a new victory in the proletarian revolution in education.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO'S ATTACKS ON THE PEOPLE'S COMMUNE

Peasants of Noted Central China Commune Refute Lin Piao's Slanders on People's Commune

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

poor and lower-middle peasants of one of china's pioneering people's communes, in a recent "people's daily" article, refute lin piao's attacks on the people's commune.

this article by the mass criticism group of the poor and lower-middle peasants of the chiliying brigade of the chiliying commune in the central china province of honan cites the tremendous achievements the commune has made in revolution and production since chairman mao visited it 16 years ago shortly after its establishment. a summary of the article follows:

guided by the party's general line "going all out, aiming high and achieving greater, faster, better and more economical results in building socialism", china's countryside took a great leap forward in 1958. the poor and lower-middle peasants were brimmed with socialist enthusiasm. they wanted to undertake farmland improvement projects, promote farm mechanization, improve farming techniques and develop local industries. but the agricultural producers' cooperative was too small to meet these needs. so several cooperatives were combined to form the chiliying people's commune on august 4, 1958. it is one of the earliest communes in china.

on august 6, our great leader chairman mao visited our commune and commended us. he issued the great call "people's communes are fine" and people's communes soon became widespread in china's countryside.

the people's commune is bigger than the co-operative and of a more developed socialist nature. it integrates industry, agriculture, trade, education and military affairs and incorporates farming, forestry, animal husbandry, sideline production and fishery. it stimulates the development of socialist rural economy. after the founding of the chiliying people's commune, the masses swung into the construction of a socialist countryside with soaring enthusiasm. in two months, they renovated 350 ditches and dug 113 new ones, involving 2.1 million cubic metres of earthwork. these ditches increased irrigated acreage fourfold. the commune and the production brigades under it started farm machine repair shops, tractor stations, cotton gins, chemical fertilizer plants and other small factories to accelerate farm mechanization.

our brigade is the biggest in our commune. over 90 per cent of our farmland is now worked by machines and all our farmland is provided with irrigation facilities. we

have increased our grain and cotton yield by a big margin. last year our grain output reached nine tons per hectare, three and a half times the figure before the commune was founded, and cotton output reached 1.2 tons per hectare, double the old figure. we have 14 tractors, 200 big and medium farm machines and 296 motors, diesel engines and machines for processing farm and side-line produce. we have 90 pump wells. all these have enabled us to engage in diverse economic undertakings.

the lin piao anti-party clique opposed the general line, the great leap forward and the people's commune and viciously attacked the commune as "going too far," "going into extreme" and "having sabotaged individual enthusiasm." they made these clamours on behalf of the landlord and capitalist classes.

the growth of the people's commune is a convincing refutation of the slanders by the lin piao anti-party clique. the leap forward in the productivity of the commune shows that the people's commune movement was very timely and entirely necessary.

in class society, it is necessary to make a class analysis of what is meant by "enthusiasm." there is socialist enthusiasm and there is capitalist enthusiasm. the people's commune was what the poor and lower-middle peasants and all other sections of the peasantry aspired after. its founding fully aroused the enthusiasm of the peasantry for socialism and shattered the dream of the landlords and rich peasants for restoring capitalism. by attacking the people's commune as having sabotaged individual enthusiasm, lin piao revealed himself as a spokesman for the landlord and capitalist classes. what he meant by "individual" was a handful of landlords, rich peasants, counter-revolutionaries, bad elements and rightists. by "enthusiasm" he meant the enthusiasm for capitalism.

the struggle between the two classes and the two lines since the founding of the people's communes tells us that implementation of the party's line and policies is the key link in arousing the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses.

when liu shao-chi pushed his revisionist line in 1962, plotting individual farming, giving first place to remuneration and practising material incentive, he abetted the capitalist trend and frustrated the commune members in their enthusiasm for socialism.

under the guidance of chairman mao's revolutionary line, the masses criticized revisionism and the bourgeoisie and their enthusiasm for revolution and production soared to a new height. only by upholding the correct line and firmly taking the socialist road can we fully arouse the enthusiasm of the poor and lower-middle peasants for socialism.

the living standards of the members of the chiliying brigade have improved steadily. this gives the lie to lin piao's fallacy that the commune members "lack food and clothing".

before the founding of the commune, our grain and cotton yield was low. our land was hit by frequent sandstorms and alkalization was serious. fields were poorly cultivated. we had limited collective funds and personal savings.

we made great efforts to improve production after the commune came into being. the brigade now has 300 tons of grain in reserve apart from the surplus grain we sell to the state every year. our public accumulation funds have reached 3.8 million yuan. collective amenities have increased with the growth of the collective economy. every family now has a grain reserve and 80 per cent of the families have savings deposits. new housing built by brigade members totals 4,000 rooms.

exploited and oppressed by landlords and local despots, the poor peasants lived in poverty in the old society although they worked very hard. "going into extreme" "things today are not as good as before" -- such fallacies spread by lin piao and his followers reflect the vain attempt of the decadent exploiting classes for restoration.

we will continue the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius in a deep-going, popularized and sustained way and advance along the socialist road charted by chairman mao.

WORKER-PEASANT-SOLDIER STUDENTS

First Worker-Peasant-Soldier Graduates from Shenyang Medical College Active in Health Work

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 15, 1974)

a recent investigation of 120 of the 460 worker, peasant and soldier graduates of the shenyang medical college in july 1973 shows that they are working hard to serve the people well.

the students were chosen from rural barefoot doctors, nurses and army hospital orderly with more than two years of practical experience. after three years of study, they were assigned to work in army companies, commune clinics, city or county hospitals, teaching or giving preventive medicine in line with chairman mao's instruction that "students should be selected from among workers and peasants with practical experience, and they should return to production after a few years' study."

following is a quick run-down on some of them. an armyman chao fa-chang returned to a medical team on an island off liaotung peninsula which can now treat most ailments right on the island. chao fa-chang sometimes doubles a nurse or laboratory technician, his most taxing operation to date was six-hour surgery on a brain wound.

chao fa-chang was an educated young man in a mountainous area in southwest china's szechwan province before he joined the people's liberation army and began serving as a hospital orderly on the island in 1968. after completing his medical study, he left for the island the next day, anxious to serve his class brothers and sisters.

twentysix-year-old chang hsin-teh has returned to his village and works in the clinic of hsialuho commune in kuantien county in an outlying mountainous area in liaoning province. the commune members are scattered in high mountains and deep valleys, making home treatment difficult. but early last spring, chang hsin-teh risked his life crossing a river covered by a layer of melting ice to travel 25 kilometres to give emergency treatment to a woman in shock due to massive hemorrhage after delivery. he stayed seven days and nights at the patient's bedside until she was out of danger. on his way back to the hospital, he was called to set a fractured arm.

tien shu-hua, now working in the internal medicine department of a hospital was on duty one night when a young man in his twenties was rushed to the hospital with a heart attack. it was rare in young people, but dr. tien quickly ascertained which portion of the heart muscle had been damaged and took effective measures.

a newly-built health school in yingkou area is staffed by four of the shenyang graduates. the students and they worked as carpenters and brick layers to build the classrooms and laboratories. they also prepared teaching equipment and models. they often stay up late into the night preparing lessons that combine theory with practice.

FARM PRODUCTION

Northwest China Hsien Expands Farm Production

(NCNA-English Lanchow, Aug. 16, 1974)

people in a northwest china county hemmed in by deserts on three sides have wrought profound changes to local farming through gigantic battles against sandstorms and drought.

minchin county of kansu province reaped a record grain harvest in 1973 despite a serious drought. all the 19 people's communes there reported increases, with a number of communes or production brigades under them gathering as much as 7.5 tons per hectare. the county had another excellent grain harvest this summer, topping last summer's by 10 per cent.

located in the northeastern knob of the kansu corridor, minchin county is sandwiched between the tengri and patanchilin deserts and the perimeter of enclosing sand runs to some 300 kilometres. the local climate is extremely dry with just about 110 millimetres of rain a year while the annual evaporation rate reaches 2,600 mm. the only source of irrigation in the county used to be a seasonal river fed by melted snow from the mountains. but when the river shrank in times of drought, no irrigation was available. drought and sandstorms often pestered this area, which was known as a land of misery in pre-liberation days. the local peasants were impoverished owing to extortion by the kuomintang reactionaries and landlords and the onslaught of natural disasters. large numbers of peasants fled their homes every year and many families died out.

the local peasants, emancipated under the leadership of the chinese communist party, started a big drive to transform land and expand farm production soon after liberation. by the time the great proletarian cultural revolution began in 1966, the peasants had by collective efforts planted well over 700 kilometres of forest belts, averaging 500 trees to each person in the county. the sandstorms were virtually put under control but the threat of drought still remained.

the cultural revolution further fired the socialist enthusiasm of the local peasants who pledged themselves to conquer drought through a large campaign for water conservancy. a big drive to sink wells and tap underground water was started under the leadership of the county party committee.

there are some 6,600 hectares of land in the county where underground water is generally salty and unfit for irrigation. leading cadres on the county party committee conducted investigations and learned from experienced peasants that fresh water could be tapped provided wells

were sunk at proper sites. the party committee sent surveying teams to help the local communes sound out the fresh water stratum and determine sites for wells. in those communes where sources of fresh water were not available, arrangements were made so that they could use wells in neighbouring communes.

leading cadres at brigade, commune and county levels joined the peasants in sinking wells, and often guided them in their work. braving severe cold in winter and the scorching sun in summer, they collected 25,000 cubic metres of stones and clay from the mountains 50 kilometres away to meet the needs of the well-sinking drive.

altogether over 10,000 wells, including 3,500 pump wells, were sunk over the past years, bringing 34,000 hectares or 80 per cent of the cropland in the county under irrigation. the 26,000 hectares of summer-harvested crops which were worst affected by drought in 1973 were watered three or four times and therefore gave good yields.

the county has bought a lot of farm machines in the past years with the development of farm production and the collective economy of the people's communes. such work as ploughing, irrigation and drainage, grain processing and transport has been mechanized or semi-mechanized.

this year, the county has self-reliantly solved the problem of fertilizer by making bacterial fertilizer, growing sweet clover and collecting farmyard manure. it has also introduced fine varieties of crops and popularized a number of advanced farming methods so that the crops have been doing far better than previous years.

ROAD BUILDING

China Has More Asphalt Roads

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

china is asphalting more roads to improve transportation.

with their revolutionary zeal aroused in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, road builders often work in the scorching sun and improve paving techniques to increase work efficiency. some areas have fulfilled over 70 per cent of their annual plans. hopei and yunnan provinces this year have built 15 and 68 per cent more roads respectively than the same 1973 period.

china had very few good roads before liberation. road construction went ahead very rapidly after liberation. by the end of 1972, traffic mileage was more than nine times that in pre-liberation days.

POWER STATIONS

Big East China Power Station Overfulfills Annual Target

(NCNA-English Hangchow, Aug. 16, 1974)

a major supplier of electricity in east china, the sinankiang hydro-electric power station in chekiang province fulfilled its 1974 production plan five months ahead of schedule. output hit an all-time high.

the power station, which went into operation in 1960, was designed, built and equipped entirely by chinese workers and technicians.

the station not only increased power output but also overhauled some major equipment this year, thanks to the concerted efforts of its workers, technicians and cadres. in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, they displayed great initiative and creativeness and gave the lie to the reactionary fallacy "the highest are the wise and the lowest are the stupid" preached by lin piao and confucius.

leading members of the party and revolutionary committees of the power station often go among the workers to make investigations and help the workers sum up and popularize their experience.

CHESS TOURNAMENT

China's 1974 National Chess Tournament in Chengtu

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

china's 1974 national chess tournament was held recently in chengtu, capital of szechwan province, southwest china.

the events included weichi chess, chinese-rule and international-rule chess as well as team competitions in weichi for teenagers and school children.

the month-long tournament opened in early july. many young players showed promising form. the number of women competitors in the three individual events was twice that in the previous tournament. girls made up one-third of the field in the children's and teenagers' team events.

upholding the principle of "friendship first, competition second", the players learned from and helped one another in post-match analysis by recounting the moves so as to make common progress.

following is the list of winners:

weichi -- chen tsu-teh (shanghai).

chinese-rule chess -- hu jung-hua (shanghai).

international-rule chess -- chen teh (kwangtung).

weichi for teenagers' group -- shansi team.

weichi for children's group -- shanghai team.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND ALBANIA

Chinese Youth Volleyball Team Holds First Match with Tirana Team

(NCNA-English Tirana, Aug. 15, 1974)

the chinese youth (men) volleyball team played its first friendly match against the tirana volleyball team at the "partisan" gymnasium here yesterday to the warm welcome of the spectators.

among those watching the match were xhafer spahiu, vice-chairman of the council of ministers, petro dode, secretary of the central committee of the albanian party of labour, thoma deliana, minister of education and culture, dashnor mamaqi, secretary of the tirana district party committee, reiz malile, vice-minister of foreign affairs, veiz lelo, chairman of the albanian state physical training and sports committee and sterio spase, vice-chairman of the albanian-chinese friendship society.

han po, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy and chinese engineering and technical personnel working here were also among the spectators.

a joyous atmosphere of warmth and friendship prevailed in the hall. before the match, spahiu, dode and deliana as well as han po went into the court to shake hands with the chinese and albanian players and had photos taken together with them.

the two teams played with courage and composure and showed good sportsmanship. the host team won the match three to one.

the chinese volleyball team led by hsu ching-teh arrived here on august 8.

CHINA AND AUSTRALIA

Delegation of Australia-China Business Cooperation Committee Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

chairman wang yao-ting and vice-chairman hsiao fang-chou of the china council for the promotion of international trade, met and hosted a banquet on august 12 in honour of the delegation of the australia-people's republic of china business cooperation committee led by k.t. mcguinness, president of the committee. the two sides conferred in a friendly atmosphere on the strengthening of contacts, the promotion of trade between the two countries and cooperation in holding exhibitions in each other's country.

the australian delegation arrived in china on august 11 on a friendly visit at the invitation of the china council for the promotion of international trade.

while in china, the australian friends exchanged views on further development of trade between china and australia with peng chin-po, a deputy departmental director of the ministry of foreign trade, and leading members of china national import and export corporations. they also took time out to visit factories and places of historical interest and scenic spots. the delegation will soon leave peking for home.

CHINA AND BRAZIL

Joint Communique on Establishment of Diplomatic Relations between People's Republic of China and Federal Republic of Brazil

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 1974)

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of brazil, in conformity with the interests and desires of the two peoples, have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level as from this date.

the government of the federal republic of brazil recognizes the government of the people's republic of china as the sole legal government of china. the chinese government reaffirms that taiwan is an inalienable part of the territory of the people's republic of china. the government of the federal republic of brazil takes note of this position of the chinese government.

the two governments have agreed to develop the friendly relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence.

the government of the people's republic of china and the government of the federal republic of brazil have agreed to exchange ambassadors within the shortest possible time and to provide each other with all necessary assistance for the establishment and functioning of embassies in their respective capitals.

brasilia, august 15, 1974

for the government of the people's republic of china (signed) chen chieh vice-minister of foreign trade of the people's republic of china	for the government of the federal republic of brazil (signed) antonio f. azeredo da silveira minister of external relations of the federal republic of brazil

Jen-min Jih-pao Editorial Greets New Development in Relations between China and Brazil

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

the "people's daily" today carries an editorial entitled "greetings to the new development of relations between china and brazil". full text of the editorial follows:

the chinese government and the government of the federal republic of brazil have decided, through friendly talks, to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. this new development in the relations between china and brazil conforms to the interests and aspirations of the two peoples. to this we express warm welcome and greetings.

brazil is a latin american country with vast territory and rich resources. the diligent and valiant brazilian people have a long and glorious tradition in struggle against foreign aggression. there is a long-standing friendship between the chinese and brazilian people. since president ernesto geisel took office last march, he has expressed the desire to develop relations with china. though different in social system, china and brazil, both being developing countries, should support each other in their common struggle against imperialism, colonialism

and hegemonism. we appreciate the just stand taken by brazil with the majority of countries at a number of recent international conferences, and firmly support brazil's efforts and struggle against superpower maritime hegemony and in defence of 200 mile sea rights.

the chinese government and people have always held that the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference in each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful coexistence are the correct principles guiding the handling of relations between states. this principled stand of ours has won the understanding and support of more and more countries. it is precisely on these principles that china has established diplomatic relations with over 90 countries.

the people's republic of china is the sole legal government representing the whole chinese people. taiwan province is an inalienable part of the territory of our country. the people in taiwan are our close compatriots. we are determined to liberate taiwan. our taiwan compatriots will surely return to the embrace of the motherland.

at present the international situation is excellent. the anti-imperialist and anti-hegemonic struggle of the world people with the third world as the main force is surging forward. the struggle to defend 200 mile sea rights initiated by latin american countries has engulfed the whole globe. the latin american countries are uniting themselves more closely and forming a powerful force in the fight to defend their state sovereignty and national independence and develop their national economies.

the formal establishment of diplomatic relations between china and brazil will surely further promote the friendship between the two peoples and the development of relations between the two countries. we are sure that the friendship between the chinese and latin american peoples will grow daily.

CHINA AND GHANA

Leader of Chinese Exhibition Group to Ghana Leaves for Accra

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

pi hua, leader of the 1974 chinese exhibition group to ghana, left here for accra by air yesterday.

among those seeing him off at the airport were lu feng-chun, leading member of a department under the china council for the promotion of international trade, and k.n. onumah, commercial counsellor of the ghanaian embassy in peking.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Japanese Komeito Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation with the fourth delegation to china of the japanese komeito (komei party) led by yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the party, here this morning.

members of the delegation present on the occasion were yoshiaki masaki, chairman of the party's policy deliberation council; naohiko okubo, deputy general secretary of the party; and yuichi ichikawa, director of the organ of the party.

also present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the association; han nien-lung, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and lin li-yun, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, chin su-cheng, wang hsiao-hsien, shan ta-chi, yeh chi-yung and wu chih-an.

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping gave a luncheon in honour of chairman yoshikatsu takeiri and the other japanese friends at the end of the meeting.

Secretary-General of Chinese Medical Association Meets and Fetes Japanese Friends in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

liu hsueh-wen, secretary-general of the chinese medical association, met and feted professor jiro suzuki, president of the japanese cranial nerves surgery association, and doctor hisao shizawa on august 13. they had a friendly conversation.

the japanese friends arrived in peking on august 10 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese medical association. while in peking, they visited hospitals, a factory and a people's commune, toured scenic spots and historical sites, and had academic discussions with chinese medical workers. they will soon leave peking for a visit to tientsin, shenyang, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

Delegation of Japanese World Youth Visit Exchange Association Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 15, 1974)

the delegation of the japanese world youth visit exchange association led by kenji maede concluded its china tour and left here for home today.

while in china, the delegation visited peking, tientsin, sian, nanking, soochow, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow, and was warmly welcomed by local young people.

Janan-China Friendship Association (Orthodox) Observes Japan-China Friendship Month

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 15, 1974)

the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) today began a programme of activities to observe the japan-china friendship month.

the programme of activities will go on until october 15. all branches of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) will arrange various activities such as the holding of seminars on friendship between japan and china, chinese exhibitions and the screening of chinese films.

the friendship month activities were organized on the eve of the second anniversary of the restoration of diplomatic relations between japan and china and the 25th founding anniversary of the people's republic of china, a leader of the headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox) pointed out to the chinese correspondent today. since the restoration of diplomatic relations between the two countries, the japan-china friendship movement has developed to a new stage. more and more people from various walks of life are demanding closer friendship with china. the friendship month activities will further strengthen the friendship between the people of japan and china, he noted. "in the future," he said, "we will exert greater efforts to smash the enemy's attempts to sabotage japan-china friendship, to realize the japan-china joint statement, to build a great wall of friendship between the two people and to perpetuate friendship between the people of japan and china from generation to generation."

Unearthed Ancient Chinese Bamboo Slips Arouse Interest of Japanese Friends

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 14, 1974)

japanese cultural circles, particularly some historians, have found great interest in the discovery by china's cultural relic and archaeological workers of the bamboo slips of "master sun's art of war" and "sun pin's art of war".

these bamboo slips were excavated recently in one of the early western han dynasty's (206 b.c.-8 a.d.) tombs in linyi county, shantung province.

many japanese newspapers and periodicals gave prominence to reports on this discovery. some japanese television network broadcast a documentary film on the excavation.

"master sun's art of war" has been quite well known in japan. japanese literary circles traced the introduction of this military treatise into japan to the tang dynasty (618-907 a.d.) of china. it has since been studied by many people in japan. a number of japanese versions of "master sun's art of war" with notes have been published in japan.

there has been debate for years among japanese men of letters about the authorship of "master sun's art of war". japanese journals noted that the simultaneous discovery of bamboo slips of "master sun's art of war" and "sun pin's art of war" ended the long-standing controversy as it proved that the author of "master sun's art of war" was none other than sun wu and that sun pin had his own military writings.

honorary professor of kyoto university shigeki kaizuka, a scholar of chinese ancient history, said that the unearthed "master sun's art of war" and "sun pin's art of war" are an important discovery evoking great interest. "the excavation of these works from the western han tomb has rendered a great help to the research and apprehension of china's warring states period (475-221 b.c. -- ed.)," he said.

japanese renowned historian kiyoshi inoue told chinese newsmen recently that "works by quite a number of writers in the chou and chin dynasties but no confucian books were found among the bamboo slips unearthed in the western han tomb recently. this testified that what chin shih huang burned were the reactionary confucian books but not those deemed to propel history forward at that time. therefore, the prevailing allegation that chin shih huang had destroyed all literatures was wrong."

kiyoshi inoue said, "the recent excavation of the han tomb in linyi, shantung province, is an achievement made in the course of the continuous development in a deep-going way of china's great proletarian cultural revolution. the new discovery further proves the correctness of the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius going on in china." he stressed, "the reactionaries' slander on china's great proletarian cultural revolution as destroying culture is absurd. their lie has been shattered by facts."

bon shiraishi, standing director of the japan-china cultural exchange association, told chinese newsmen recently that "from such important archaeological discoveries, one can understand better china's ancient history and deepen his apprehension of the profound significance of china's great proletarian cultural revolution and criticism of confucius and the confucian doctrine."

Japanese Komeito Delegation Leaves Peking for Other Places of China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

the fourth delegation to china of the japanese komeito (komei party) led by yoshikatsu takeiri, chairman of the party, left here by air this morning for soochow, kweilin and other places before going home.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were liao cheng-chih, president, chang hsiang-shan, vice-president, of the china-japan friendship association, and sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wang hsiao-hsien and others.

also present was hiroshi hashimoto, counsellor of the japanese embassy in peking.

China-Japan Friendship Association President Meets Japanese "Yomiuri Shimbun" Managing Editor

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, met and had a friendly talk this afternoon with jitso hasegawa, managing editor of the japanese paper "yomiuri shimbun", and his party.

present on the occasion were chin chia-lin, director of the information department of the chinese foreign ministry, and sun ping-hua, secretary-general of the china-japan friendship association.

jitso hasegawa and the other japanese friends arrived in peking on august 4.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Vice President Eyegue Leaves Shenyang for Korea

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 15, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the government delegation of the republic of equatorial guinea he is leading wound up their friendly visit to china and left here for the democratic people's republic of korea by special plane this morning.

the distinguished guests were given a warm send off at the airport by vice-foreign minister ho ying, vice-chairmen of the liaoning provincial revolutionary committee li po-chiu, chou yu-wen, yin tsan-chen and wang feng-en, deputy chief of staff of the shenyang units of the chinese people's liberation army kao ke, chairman of the shenyang municipal revolutionary committee wang tsung-chou, vice-chairman of the committee li chih-wen, deputy-director of the department of african affairs of the foreign ministry hsu han-ping, and more than one thousand people.

the airport today flew the national flags of equatorial guinea and china, brimming over with friendly feelings between the two peoples. the gaily crowd waved colourful ribbons and bouquets and youngsters danced to greet the distinguished guests for their successful visit when they arrived at the airport.

vice-president eyegue repeatedly waved to the crowd in acknowledgement and bid farewell to them.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Chinese Badminton Team Plays First Friendly Match in Mauritius

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

the visiting chinese badminton team played its first friendly match with the mauritian team in port louis on august 13, according to a report from that city.

among the more than 600 spectators were hamind moollan, chairman of the commission for municipality of port louis; dulloo, chairman of the mauritius badminton association; and wang tse, chinese ambassador to mauritius.

an opening ceremony was held before the match. at 6 p.m., badminton players of the two countries entered the court in vigorous strides. then matches of men's singles, women's singles, men's doubles, women's doubles and mixed doubles were held in a warm and friendly atmosphere. the spirit of "friendship first, competition second" and the excellent skill shown by the players drew repeated warm applause from the spectators.

the chinese team with liang li-chen as its leader arrived in port louis on august 12 for a friendly visit to mauritius.

CHINA AND NEW ZEALAND

Leader of Chinese Exhibition Group Leaves for Wellington, New Zealand

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

fan hsi-yuan, leader of the 1974 chinese exhibition group to new zealand, left here for wellington by air yesterday.

he was seen off at the airport by lu feng-chun, leading member of a department under the china council for the promotion of international trade, and j.g. carter, charge d'affaires ad interim of the new zealand embassy here.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Romanian Ambassador to China Holds Press Conference on Romanian National Day

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu gave a press conference at the embassy here this morning in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the socialist republic of romania.

the ambassador reviewed the protracted struggle waged by the heroic romanian people to safeguard national independence, and emphasized the great historical significance of the romanian people's armed uprising on august 23, 1944, led and organized by the romanian communist party, which led to the victory of the anti-fascist war.

the romanian ambassador talked about the tremendous achievements the romanian people had made in the fields of socialist politics, economy, culture and diplomacy during the past thirty years, and gave an account of the long-term plan of romania's socialist construction.

ambassador gavrilescu spoke highly of the constant development of the fraternal friendship and militant unity of the two parties, two governments and two peoples of romania and china.

present on the occasion were leading members of peking press and other organizations as well as journalists in the chinese capital.

Romanian Folk Song and Dance Ensemble Gives First Performance in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

the visiting maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania opened its china tour with a performance at the cultural palace for nationalities auditorium here this evening.

among those attending the performance were wu teh, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the communist party of china and head of the cultural group under the state council, chou chien-jen, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yu hui-yung, deputy head of the cultural group under the state council, yu chan, vice-foreign minister, lin lin, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, hsu yun-pei, vice-chairman

of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and hao liang and liu ching-tang, members of the cultural group under the state council. they met and had a most cordial and friendly conversation with leader and principal artistes of the ensemble during the intermission.

also attending the performance were romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and mrs. gavrilescu, and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here.

an opening ceremony was held prior to the performance.

in his speech at the opening ceremony, yu hui-yung said the maramures folk song and dance ensemble, which is making a friendly performance tour of china on the eve of the glorious festival of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania, has brought to china not only romania's fine folk art, but also the profound friendship of the fraternal romanian people and artists for the chinese people and art workers. he expressed the conviction that the ensemble's current performance tour of china would make new contributions to the promotion of mutual understanding and friendship between the people and art workers of the two countries.

uglar francisc, leader of the romanian ensemble, spoke warmly of the friendship between the romanian and chinese people. "the fact that our two countries are thousands of miles apart does not prevent our two parties and two peoples from cherishing a common desire, that is, to expand and deepen in every way the existing militant friendship. as envoys of romania's folk art, we feel honoured to be able to contribute to the strengthening of the friendship between the people of romania and china," he said.

tonight's programme began with the suite and dance of maramures and ended with the "song to the fraternal chinese people" which was composed by the ensemble specially for the current performance tour. the 19 items on the programme included folk dances, vocal solos and trio and instrumental music. rich in national flavour, the items were lively and spirited, pulsating with life of the working people. they reflected how the romanian people cherish their motherland and love their work and their joyous mood after work. the romanian artistes also sang chinese songs including "great motherland, i love you". the romanian artistes' colourful performance drew warm applause from the packed audience.

after the performance, comrades wu teh, chou chien-jen and others went on stage together with uglar francisc and ambassador nicolae gavrilescu and warmly shook hands with the artistes to congratulate them on their successful performance. the cultural group under the state council and the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries presented the performers with a basket of flowers.

Jen-min Jih-pao Delegation Arrives in Bucharest

(NCNA-English Bucharest, Aug. 15, 1974)

a delegation of the "people's daily" of china led by hsiao hang, leading member of the paper's editorial department, arrived here today for a friendly visit to romania at the invitation of "scinteia".

the delegation was greeted at the airport by anghel paraschiv, deputy editor-in-chief of "scinteia".

chinese ambassador to romania li ting-chuan was also present.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Chinese Medical Delegation Leaves Damascus for Home

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 14, 1974)

the chinese medical delegation led by hsin yu-ling left here for home today after a friendly visit to syria.

seeing the delegation off at the airport were senior officials of the syrian ministries of higher education and health.

an feng-shih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was also on hand.

the delegation arrived here on july 22 at the invitation of the ministries of higher education and health. during its stay here, the delegation was received and feted by syrian health minister madani khiami and high education minister mohammed ali hashem. it attended the receptions given by member of the leadership of the syrian baath party abdul rahman khleifawi, vice-defence minister yusif shakhour, director of the administration of medical service of the syrian armed forces majid azmah, and chairman of the syrian medical association ibrahim haqi.

chinese charge d'affaires ad interim an feng-shih gave a reception on the delegation's visit. present at the reception were minister khiami and minister hashem, other high-ranking officials and prominent personages of the syrian medical circle.

the chinese delegation visited universities, medical colleges and hospitals in damascus and aleppo and exchanged experience with syrian doctors. at the request of syrian friends, members of the delegation treated a number of syrian patients with acupuncture.

CHINA AND TOGO

New Chinese Ambassador to Togo Presents Credentials

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

yueh hsin, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of togo presented his credentials to president gnassingbe eyadema yesterday, according to a report from lomy.

after accepting the credentials, president eyadema had a friendly talk with the chinese ambassador.

present on the occasion were a. mivedor, acting foreign minister and minister of public works, transport, mining, posts and telecommunications, barthelemy lambony, special mission official at the presidency and k.t. hacle, director of the presidential office.

officials of the chinese embassy were also present.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Leader of Zambian Information Delegation Gives Reciprocal Banquet in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 15, 1974)

j.b. litana, leader of the visiting information delegation from the republic of zambia and member of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, gave a reciprocal banquet here this evening.

among those attending were chu mu-chih, director of the hsinhua news agency, as well as leading members of various news organizations in the chinese capital and of the information department and the african affairs department of the chinese foreign ministry.

tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and his wife, secretary-general of the afro-asian journalists' association djawoto and members of the a.a.j.a. secretariat also attended.

on hand were p. besa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in peking, and his wife, c.m. mwananshiku, deputy leader of the zambian information delegation and minister of information and broadcasting, and members of the zambian information delegation.

the banquet was filled with a warm atmosphere of friendship. toasts were made to the constant consolidation and development of the militant friendship between the people and journalists of zambia and china.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Zambian Information Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a cordial and friendly conversation here this morning with all members of the information delegation from the republic of zambia with j.b. litana, member of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, as the leader, and c.m. mwananshiku, minister of information and broadcasting, as deputy leader.

present on the occasion was p. besa, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zambian embassy in china.

also present were chu mu-chih, director, and teng kang, deputy director, of the hsinhua news agency, chen chun, leading member of the "people's daily", li che-fu, deputy director of the central broadcasting administration, and wang chen, deputy director of the information department, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

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CRITICISM OF HUNAN OPERA "SONG OF THE GARDENER"

A Song to Invoke the Soul of the Ghost of the Revisionist Line in Education

- commenting on the Hunan opera the "Song of the Gardener"

by

Hung Wen-hsüeh (洪闻学)

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao Aug. 7, 1974)

The rolling torrent of the great proletarian cultural revolution has washed away the domination of schools by bourgeois intellectuals and brought profound changes to the battlefront of education. The activities to create and present socialist literature and art with the revolutionary model plays as their hallmarks are developing vigorously. Under the guidance of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has further given impetus to the revolution in education and the revolution in literature and art. Socialist new things constantly emerge on the educational front and there is a scene of prosperity on the socialist stage of literature and art. However, under the excellent situation of the triumphant occupation of the sphere of the superstructure by the proletariat, the Hunan opera the "Song of the Gardener" has nevertheless emerged. This is a bad play which claims to depict the revolution in education but actually praises the revisionist line in education.

There is a theme song in the "Song of the Gardener": "The brocade-like flowers in the garden of a hundred flowers have to depend on the florists to preserve their hues. The flowers are watered by drops of perspiration and it is gratifying to see the garden full of spring in the coming days." This song repeatedly appears in the play and is used to sum up the central thought in the whole play. As alleged in the play, a song of "a new chapter in educational reform" has been composed. Here, let us see what this "new chapter in educational reform" has actually "reformed" and in what way it is new, and see which class and which line it actually sings praise of.

I.

The great proletarian cultural revolution has shattered the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, criticized their counter-revolutionary revisionist lines and scored great victories. However, the struggles between the two classes and the two lines in our country have not yet ended. We must uphold the Party's basic line and continue the revolution under the condition of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since the school had all along been a unified empire in which the bourgeois intellectuals wielded absolute power before the great cultural revolution, the most important task in the current revolution in education is therefore to continue to strengthen the Party's leadership over the educational undertaking and insist on making education serve proletarian politics and combining it with productive labor. This is the fundamental question of the revolution in education.

However, the "Song of the Gardener" airs an opposite view. It takes people to a so-called "Arcadia" "with the beautiful scenes of spring" where there is no storm in the period of socialism, thus associating the thought of people with the old schools under the rule of the revisionist line in education before the great cultural revolution. This is a genuine "garden of a hundred flowers" which asks people to "turn a deaf ear to things outside their windows and engross themselves in studying books of the sages and virtuous men." Who are the "gardeners" that grow the flowers in the "garden of a hundred flowers"? They are neither the Party's leadership nor Mao Tsetung Thought, neither the working class nor the poor and lower-middle peasants, but two bourgeois intellectuals who uphold the revisionist line in education and whose world outlook has not been transformed. They peddle "intellectual culture first" and "culture above all else" and devise means to transform Tao Li, the student who resists the revisionist line in education, into one of their "peaches and plums" needed by the bourgeoisie.

In whose hands does the leadership lie? This is a basic question bearing on the success or failure of the revolution. "Without the leadership of the proletariat, the Chinese revolution definitely cannot score victory." The leadership of the proletariat is implemented through the Communist Party which is its vanguard. The educational front also can win victory in the revolution in education and fulfill the great historic mission of nurturing millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian cause of revolution only under the leadership of the Party. During the great cultural revolution, the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants who entered the schools in accordance with Chairman Mao's combat command have criticized Liu Shao-ch'i's counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education, transformed the phenomenon of the domination of schools by the bourgeois intellectuals and snatched back the leadership. It is precisely on this basic question of leadership that the "Song of the Gardener" advocates the continued domination of schools by the bourgeois intellectuals and the elimination of the Party's leadership over the educational undertaking, and flagrantly counter-attacks and settles accounts in the reverse with the great proletarian cultural revolution.

The revolutionary teachers are fighters who fight on the educational front for bringing up successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause under the leadership of the Party. Most of our teachers are good. Educated

and steeled in the great cultural revolution, they have greatly raised their awareness of class struggle and the two-line struggle, and a great number of activists who are resolved to carry the proletarian revolution in education through to the end have come to the fore. But the "Song of the Gardener" has completely distorted and smeared the outlook of the revolutionary teachers after the great cultural revolution. Yü Ying, the principal character in the play, is a figure molded in accordance with the Confucian concept of the "teacher and his teachings." In order to revive the "ways of ancient kings," Mencius propagated that "there are three delights in the world" and one of them was to "get from the whole empire the most talented individuals and teach and nourish them." The name Yü Ying conveys the meaning of "educating the talented individuals." Her task is to "teach and nourish the talented individuals in the world" to shoulder the "important task" of "returning to propriety." We can see from the play that this gardener sings aloud, "There will be a scene of bumper harvest when the peaches turn red and the plums ripen tomorrow" in entirely the same tune as the Confucian teachers throughout the ages and dreams of bringing up "peaches and plusm all over the country." Although she dons the mantle of a Communist Party member, we can neither see her relationship with the Party organization nor the existence of the Party organization. She is the god in the "garden of a hundred flowers."

What is most fundamental to the leadership of the Party is the leadership of Chairman Mao's revolutionary line. If Yü Ying is really the embodiment of the Party's leadership, she should unswervingly implement Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and policies, take the same stand as Tao Li and struggle against the manifestation and influence of the revisionist line. It is precisely on this question of principle that Yü Ying has bared her true self through pushing the revisionist line in education.

Fang Chüeh is a diehard who adheres to the bourgeois educational system and method. His only demand on the students is to honestly listen to what is taught in class, hand in homework and answer the examination papers. With the spirit of going against the tide, Tao Li, a primary school student, resists the bourgeois trash of "intellectual culture first" and the "dignity of the teacher and his teachings" pushed by Fang Chüeh. Consequently, Fang Chüeh adopts a complete set of methods to practice control, strangulation and oppression. He repudiates Tao Li, gives him zero mark, forbids him from entering the classroom and even confiscates the small train model made by Tao Li.

However, Yü Ying, who is looked upon as the embodiment of the Party's leadership, adopts a thousand and one ways to cover up Fang Chüeh's errors. She regards Fang Chüeh's way as only a "simple and rough teaching method" and advises him that "sheer hatred toward iron cannot turn it into steel." The so-called contradiction and conflict between Yü Ying and Fang Chüeh lie not in a dispute on line but only in a dispute on method. They stand on the same revisionist line and jointly "transform" Tao Li, the little pioneer who has the spirit of going against the tide. However, Yü Ying uses the pliant knife which can kill without bloodshed. She puts on the veil of kindness and so-called "education by love" according to the bourgeois theory of human

nature and fights "a war to dig out the heart" of Tao Li. She "caters to his whims" and plays with the train model together with him. She sets tough problems in accordance with Tao Li's interests, adopts a thousand and one ways to deceive him with "warmth" and "patience," and has eventually cheated him into believing that the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie is actually implemented by his teacher Fang Chüeh out of concern for him and that he can only find a way out through honestly learning by rote. He is thus resolved to obey the teachers from then on and not to be "naughty" again. Yü Ying has precisely used her so-called "method" of "the developmental mode of instruction by persuasion" to lure Tao Li into the classroom of the revisionist line in education.

After Fang Chüeh, who has been looking on from the side all the time, has seen Yü Ying's demonstration, he cannot help praising her for her "skill in teaching" and expresses the desire to "learn" properly from her. Only then does he "realize" that his "tough method" is outdated and that under the new situation, the "pliant knife" should be used to reach the goal which is difficult to be attained by the "hard knife."

Thus, it is not difficult to find out that Yü Ying and Fang Chüeh think in the same vein and jointly defend the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in education in the "garden of a hundred flowers."

II.

Chairman Mao teaches us, "Education must serve proletarian politics and be combined with productive labor." "Our educational policy must enable everyone who receives an education to develop morally, intellectually and physically, and become a worker with both socialist consciousness and culture." Chairman Mao's instruction has charted the correct orientation and road for the proletarian educational undertaking.

However, through Yü Ying, the "Song of the Gardener" propagates the revisionist line in education with "intellectual culture first" as the core. From the beginning to the end, the conflict of contradictions throughout the play sings songs of praise around the black line of "intellectual culture first." Fang Chüeh is a person who acts in accordance with "intellectual culture first." He only knows to teach and conduct examination behind closed doors. He stresses only book knowledge and examination marks and regards these as the sole criteria for judging whether a student is good or bad. Whoever answers the examination paper correctly is considered a "good seedling." Because Tao Li violates his criteria, he becomes "rusty iron" in his eyes. Yü Ying completely agrees with Fang Chüeh's way but she is more skilled in using disguise than Fang Chüeh. This means that it is necessary to use her so-called method of the "developmental mode of instruction by persuasion" to practice "intellectual culture first," and to make the students take the teachers, the classrooms and the books as the center in the "garden of a hundred flowers" which is "in departure from three things," bury themselves in book learning and learn by rote.

However, Yü Ying's disguise can by no means cover up her revisionist nature. At the climax of the play, she passionately sings the real theme of

"intellectual culture first," "Without culture, how can one shoulder the heavy responsibility of the revolution?" These words which indicate the theme baldly propagate the theory of "culture above all else," place the study of culture above all else, and completely stand on their head the relationship of understanding with practice and culture with the revolution. According to this logic, only people with culture can "shoulder" the "heavy responsibility of the revolution" and revolution cannot be made without culture. This represents an enormous distortion of history and malicious slander of the working people! In her view, it is correct for bourgeois education to advocate "intellectual culture first," and it is wrong for proletarian education to take class struggle as its main course. In her view, it is also right for the revisionist line in education to defend the empire under the unified rule of the bourgeois intellectuals while it is wrong to thoroughly change the phenomenon of the domination of schools by the bourgeois intellectuals. What is this if not an open and frantic counter-attack against and settlement of accounts in the reverse with the great proletarian cultural revolution and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in education?

Seen in the light of the phenomenon of the acute and violent class struggle on the educational front where a handful of bourgeois restoration forces oppose the management of schools by the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants (the "Song of the Gardener" does not even mention the question of the management of schools by the workers and the poor and lower-middle peasants), attack the revolution in education as "in a mess," smear the quality of education as "not as good today as in the past," try their utmost to restore the rule of schools by bourgeois intellectuals and oppose the combination of education with productive labor and social practice, doesn't the reactionary slogan put forth by the "Song of the Gardener" provide food for thought?

In order to propagate the theory of "culture above all else," this play also carefully arranges a scene in which Yü Ying conducts "class education" for Tao Li through the "contrasting past sufferings with today's happiness." Yü Ying's singing passage here depicts a picture of Tao Li's grandfather who, out of the "hope that his son would prosper," asks for a loan to send Tao Li's father to school, and baldly propagates the reactionary viewpoint of "those who labor with their minds govern others; those who labor with their strength are governed by others" advocated by Confucius and Mencius to unscrupulously slander the working people.

The aim of peddling the trash of "intellectual culture first" and "culture above all else" under the pretext of "winning glory for the proletariat" is to negate the Marxist truth that the correctness or incorrectness of the line decides everything. The revolution must first consider whether or not the line is correct and not whether the culture is high or lower. Culture is a powerful weapon to the revolution. The Party always attaches importance to the necessity for the revolutionary people to learn and grasp cultural knowledge but it must correctly orient its position. The revolutionary people are better able to make revolution once they have grasped culture, but they must not think that revolution cannot be made without culture and must not regard culture as the sole criterion for

"shouldering the heavy responsibility of the revolution" as advocated in the "Song of the Gardener." In the past revolutionary wars, many of our old comrades from among the workers and peasants did not have much education at first but they studied as they struggled in the revolution and developed their talent through practice. Haven't they very well shouldered the heavy responsibility of the revolution?

III.

The last sentence of the theme song in the "Song of the Gardener" runs: "The flowers are watered by drops of perspiration and it is gratifying to see the garden full of spring in the coming days." Can red flowers which dare to bloom in the heavy snowstorm be nurtured by uprooting a proletarian seedling and planting it in the flower pot of "intellectual culture first" of the bourgeoisie under the undesirable environment of "dignity of the teacher and his teaching"? The successors to which class does it actually advocate to bring up? A "garden full of spring" for which class does it like to see?

What kind of "good seedlings" does Fang Chüeh or Yü Ying seek to nurture? Hsiao-ling, the student "with full marks plus the look of a lamb" painstakingly depicted in the script, is the specimen of the "peaches and plums" which they seek to plant and cultivate. As for Tao Li, they have precisely adopted a thousand and one ways to transform him into a person with the style of a "lamb" in conformity with the specimen in their mind. Tao Li comes from a family of workers. Under the favorable influences of his family and the excellent social environment of the socialist system, he has good ideological quality although he is young. When he "picks up some money, he would return it to the owner and his character is commendable. He passionately loves labor and is resolved to become a worker." His father is a train driver and he also wants to become a train driver when he grows up. He wants to drive his train loaded with rice and flour for a hundred and one times to aid the revolutionary struggle of the people in Indochina. He cudgels his brain, devises methods and has made exquisite models of toy trains. But because this runs counter to discipline in the "garden of a hundred flowers" which only permits learning behind closed doors, he is attacked and repudiated by Fang Chüeh. He is bold in going against the tide and wages a tit-for-tat struggle against Fang Chüeh's bourgeois way of control, strangulation and oppression. It should be said that TaoLi is a good seedling to become a successor to the proletarian revolutionary cause. However, in the "Song of the Gardener," such a figure who should be affirmed and eulogized has become the target for criticism and transformation. Yü Ying and Fang Chüeh obviously attempt to bring up not workers with both socialist consciousness and culture but revisionist seedlings.

In the play, Hsiao-ling is a "positive student" deliberately used as a contrast to Tao Li. Hsiao-ling is the "leader of the study group" and the ideal "good seedling" in the "garden of a hundred flowers." She parrots what the teachers say and dare not transgress the bounds. She is skilled in observing the situation and veering with the winds, and she prudently executes the teachers' orders. She constantly calls Tao Li a "naughty" boy. When she is ordered to "help" Tao Li "give up evil and return to virtue," she can

follow Fang Chüeh's method of tough oppression--"Let's see whether you turn in your homework or the train?" as well as Yü Ying's method of deception--to induce Tao Li to "yield" with the condition of helping him "up the dish of a wheel." Later, when Tao Li is finally hoodwinked by Yü Ying's "developmental mode of instruction" and is resolved to "give up evil and return to virtue," she is the first to step forward and express welcome. Doesn't this precisely show that Hsiao-ling is the shadow of Yü Ying and Fang Chüeh? In fact, the "positive student" Hsiao-ling is also a victim of the revisionist line.

This is the final answer which the "Song of the Gardener" gives us on the question of what kind of successors should be brought up. The aim of resolutely opposing the revolution in education and stubbornly defending the bourgeois system of education is to nurture revisionist seedlings needed for restoring capitalism. Marx and Engels pointed out in the "Manifesto of the Communist Party" long ago, "that culture, the loss of which he laments, is, for the enormous majority, a mere training to act as a machine." In the articles entitled "The Tasks of the Komsomol," Lenin also pointed out, "The young workers and peasants are enslaved by the bourgeoisie rather than to receive education in these schools. The aim of educating these youths is to train satisfactory slaves and servants for the bourgeoisie." The profound views of the teachers of revolution are the sharp weapons for us to criticize the "Song of the Gardener" and all revisionist lines in education.

Under the rule of the revisionist line of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao, the battlefront of education for a long time vigorously advertised the "dignity of the teacher and his teachings," implemented the dictatorship of the bourgeoisie over the proletariat, pushed "intellectual culture first" and advocated the fallacy of "getting learned in order to become an official." It brought up not workers with both socialist consciousness and culture, but spiritual aristocrats who were divorced from proletarian politics, the masses of workers and peasants and the practice of production. During the great proletarian cultural revolution, the broad masses of revolutionary people responded to Chairman Mao's great call that "it is necessary to make revolution in education" and rebelled against the bourgeois system of education. Guided by Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, the working class and the poor and lower-middle peasants occupied this "hereditary territory" of the landlord and bourgeois classes in education and led the broad masses of teachers and students to criticize the bourgeoisie, the old educational system and the old teaching contents and methods. They persisted in running schools with open doors, combining back knowledge with the reality of the three great revolutionary movements and integrating the students and teachers with the masses of workers and peasants. They started to change the prolonged state of "three departures" in education, made education serve proletarian politics, combined it with productive labor and brought up millions upon millions of successors to the proletarian revolutionary cause. This was a great fruit of victory for Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line.

However, the road forward is still full of struggle and the enemies are not reconciled to their own doom. Our forward march to victory is bound to arouse their frantic counter-attacks. The struggle between progress and

regression and between revolution and restoration is still very acute. The "Song of the Gardener" has been cast forth precisely under this situation of class struggle. It eulogizes the bourgeois system of education, publicizes the bourgeois views on education, negates the great fruits of the great proletarian cultural revolution on the educational front and counter-attacks and settles accounts in the reverse with the proletariat. It peddles an out-and-out revisionist line in education and reflects the desire of a handful of bourgeois forces of restoration for practicing regression and restoration. The mortal wound of the "Song of the Gardener" lies in the use of literature and art and education as the means in their vain attempt to attain the political goal of restoring capitalism.

Under the excellent situation of the deep-going, widespread and sustained development of the current movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the criticism by the revolutionary people of the "Song of the Gardener" and the handful of bourgeois restoration forces it represents is of realistic significance. We must carry on this struggle against restoration and regression and carry the class struggle and the two-line struggle in the sphere of the superstructure through to the end. "Spring is gone with the running water and fallen flowers." How can the "Song of the Gardener" call back the departed "spring" of the reactionary classes on the decline? The proletarian revolutionary cause will constantly advance in victory in the struggle to ruthlessly destroy all the reactionary forces of restoration and forever preserve its youthfulness for combat.

* * *

CRITICISM OF LIN PIAO & CONFUCIUS BY PLA MEN

Large Numbers of Revolutionary Trail Blazers Capable of Taking Up Cultural and Military Work Come to The Fore in the Liberation Army

- Be models in reading and study and be pacesetters in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius -

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 26, 1974)

(NCNA, Peking, July 25, 1974) In the great movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, large numbers of revolutionary trail blazers have come to the force in the PLA. Many originally unknown ordinary fighters have become models in reading and study and pacesetters in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and have displayed the militant style of youths brimming over with vim and vigor and forging ahead bravely. This points to the heroic spirit of a generation of new people in the people's army capable of taking up both cultural and military work.

Charging at the Head Like the Revolutionary Forerunners

At the start of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, Wang Cheng-liang, son of mechanician of the 3rd mechanic squadron of a certain unit of the air force and proletarian elite fighter Wang Kuo-fu, stayed in the van of struggle full of fight. The first time the squadron called a general meeting to criticize Lin Piao's crime in imitating Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to restore capitalism, he wrote the same night a draft speech, "Resolutely Smash Lin Piao's Pipe-dream of 'Subduing One's Self and Returning to Propriety' and Vow to Defend the Proletarian Dictatorship to the Last." He was the first to make a critical speech at the meeting. In association with the tearful story of his family which had for four generations led the life as hired farmhands with his three uncles suffering the pathetic fate of death under the persecution of the landlords, he indignantly denounced Lin Piao for vainly plotting to restore capitalism. He said, "The renegade and traitor Lin Piao vainly attempted to drag socialist new China back to that dark old road and turn the laboring people once again into the draft animals of landlords and wealthy people. This was just daydreaming." He expressed his determination to carry on his father's revolutionary will, drive the revolutionary cart without loosening his grip on the reins, and devote his whole life to fighting to the last in defense of socialist regime.

Before he joined the army, Wang Cheng-liang had only three years of schooling. In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, he showed the revolutionary spirit of facing difficulties headon. He had the words made by Wang Kuo-fu on his deathbed deeply imprinted in his mind, "So long as we are still breathing, we must read Chairman Mao's books." With rugged perseverance, he seriously read and studied. In his diary, he wrote, "I knew more Chinese characters than my father, and am more favorably placed than my father. Father was an iron-man undaunted by difficulties. I must also be

a person of moral fortitude capable of pressing forward in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius knowing well the difficulties ahead." He often studied late into the night alone. In the morning, before dawn, he read with the help of a flashlight. On Sundays or festive days, he either studied and read or prepared critical speeches. In the past few months, he successively studied the "Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program," "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship," "On Contradiction," "On Practice," and other works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and wrote notes on ideas obtained totalling over 100,000 characters and more than 10 articles criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius.

Wang Cheng-liang studied well and criticized penetratingly. He was elected by his fellow fighters as a theoretical tutor of the squadron. He channelled his revolutionary enthusiasm into the proper handling of his tutoring work. When the Party branch of the squadron organized everyone to criticize Lin Piao's crime in using the reactionary philosophy of life of Confucius and Mencius to form factions for selfish ends and to intrigue and conspire in a big way in order to give comrades proper tutoring, Wang Cheng-liang repeatedly studied Chairman Mao's teaching, "Practice Marxism and not revisionism, unite and don't split, be open and aboveboard and don't intrigue and conspire." He also selected for study over 80 relevant quotations from Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin and Chairman Mao and studied some historical data. After listening to his report on tutoring, the fighters said that it gave them great enlightenment.

Simultaneously with properly handling theoretical tutoring work in the squadron, Wang Cheng-liang also cheerfully shouldered the tasks of an extramural tutor. He constantly went to some schools to recount to the revolutionary teachers and students his own understanding in seriously reading and study and in penetratingly criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius. When he returned to his hometown to visit his relatives, he went to see the educated youths of the youth center in the Tapailou Production Brigade and encouraged them to strike root in the countryside, firmly follow the road of integration with workers and peasants and criticize Lin Piao and Confucius with practical action. All fighters said, "Little Wang is really a worthy successor to proletarian elite fighter Wang Kuo-fu and a vanguard in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius.

Serious Study and Penetrating Criticism

Speaking of Yao fighter and Communist Party member Liu Tao-liang who was exactly 20 years old, the fighters of the 5th company of a certain unit of the Kwangsi Military District all said that he was a young pacesetter in combining serious study with penetrating criticism in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

When in middle school, Liu Tao-liang was already an activist in the study of Chairman Mao's works in Kungch'eng hsien, Kwangsi. After joining the army in 1971, he warmly responded to Chairman Mao's great call, "Seriously read and study and have a good grasp of Marxism," and read many books by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao in the criticism of Lin Piao and

the rectification of the style of work. After the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius was vigorously unfolded throughout the country, Liu Tao-liang became more active in study and strived to understand more systematically the basic theories of Marxism and to make a profound and effective criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius' reactionary viewpoints one by one.

For the purpose of criticizing Lin Piao's reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" that vainly attempted to restore capitalism, Liu Tao-liang first studied Chairman Mao's "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and deeply understood the spiritual essence of Chairman Mao's teaching, "To sum up our experience and concentrate it into one point, it is: the people's democratic dictatorship under the leadership of the working class (through the Communist Party) and based upon the alliance of workers and peasants." He criticized Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crime in imitating Confucius' "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" in a vain attempt to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and restore the bourgeois dictatorship, and wrote an article entitled "The Proletarian Dictatorship Is Our Magic Weapon for Self-Protection." Following this, Liu Tao-liang also studied Lenin's "The State and Revolution" and used the brilliant argumentation made by Lenin at the time of criticizing renegade Kautsky--"He who merely acknowledge class struggle is still not a Marxist" and "Only those who acknowledges class struggle and, at the same time, also acknowledge the proletarian dictatorship are Marxists"--as a weapon to dissect and analyze the reactionary essence of Lin Piao who publicized "benevolent government" and "rule by virtue," and cursed the proletarian dictatorship as "dictatorial" and "practicing the law of Ch'in Shih Huang." He further came to see that like Kautsky, the renegade Lin Piao was the sworn enemy of the proletariat and the laboring people. After acquiring a new understanding in study and criticism, Liu Tao-liang wrote the same night a critical article entitled "Lin Piao's 'Virtuous Government' Is the Tyranny of the Bourgeoisie" and made critical speeches in squads, platoons and companies again and again.

Liu Tao-liang took study as fighting and the more he studied the greater his enthusiasm. From the book "The State and Revolution," he noticed that when expounding the experience of the Paris Commune, Lenin cited many arguments from the "Civil War in France," and he accordingly set out to study the "Civil War in France." After reading this book and understanding the historical experience of the proletarian revolution, he acquired a broader mind. On the basis of the criticism of "benevolent government" and "rule by virtue" at a previous stage, he more fully laid bare Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary features in maliciously attacking revolutionary violence and conspiring to subvert the proletarian dictatorship and turn our country into a colony of Soviet revisionist social imperialism. Through study, criticism, again study and again criticism in this way, Liu Tao-liang acquired a deeper understanding of the Marxist theory of the state and further raised his consciousness in doggedly continuing the revolution under the dictatorship of the proletariat. The comrades said in praise, "Liu Tao-liang's criticism is backed by clearcut viewpoints and thorough reasoning. It is effective and has hit the mortal wounds of Lin Piao and Confucius."

Liu Tao-liang not only carried out serious study and penetrating criticism himself but also fervently helped his fellow fighters solve problems encountered in study and criticism. Fighter Li Wei-nan had a low cultural level and ran into "obstacles" in study and criticism. With wholehearted eagerness, Liu Tao-liang helped Li Wei-nan remove the obstacles in the way. Together with Li Wei-nan, he read and studied and applied the Marxist viewpoint on classes and class struggle in dissecting the reactionary essence of Lin Piao's "subduing one's self and returning to propriety." After Li Wei-nan wrote a critical article entitled "There Is No Good End for All Reactionaries," Liu Tao-liang helped him revise it four times word by word, sentence by sentence, thus enabling him to raise his awareness continuously. With the patient help of Liu Tao-liang, Li Wei-nan made very rapid progress. In the past few months, he continuously wrote 14 critical articles and became an activist in mass criticism at the company level.

Dare To Think and To Act and Press Forward with an Irresistible Force

Fighter Chou Ch'i-wen of the garrison company of a certain unit of the Shenyang PLA units assiduously applied the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method in criticizing Confucian books and studying Legalist works. He explained in everyday language the results of his profound study, and answered the problems raised by everyone in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. He displayed the revolutionary spirit of a proletarian revolutionary fighter in daring to think and act and to press forward with an irresistible force.

In 1973, Chou Ch'i-wen repeatedly studied the documents of the Party's 10th National Congress and studied the article written by Comrade Yang Jung-kuo entitled "Confucius--a Thinker Stubbornly Upholding the Slavery System." He began to pay attention to studying the problems on the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. In over two months' period, he read a lot of historical data relating to the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. He also cut out from newspapers over 60 articles criticizing reactionary trend of thought that honored Confucianism and opposed Legalism. He gradually came to see the great significance of applying Marxism in the thorough criticism of the reactionary ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline--the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. In October, with the undaunted spirit of daring to think and to act, he wrote a critical article containing over 14,000 characters under the title of "What Kind of a Man Is Confucius?" In the army units and in five schools, he read it eight times to an audience totalling over 12,000 people. Following this, he also wrote "The Reactionary Nature of Confucius' Thought As Seen from 'Propriety'" and other critical articles. They were accepted by local newspapers and magazines for publication.

After the beginning of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, Chou Ch'i-wen showed greater consciousness and activism in study and research in this field. To penetratingly criticize Lin Piao's reactionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," he developed the revolutionary spirit of pressing forward in the full knowledge of the difficulties ahead. He seriously studied the Manifesto of the Communist Party," "The State and Revolution," "Critique of the Gotha Program,"

"The Proletarian Revolution and Renegade Kautsky," "On the People's Democratic Dictatorship" and other works by Marx and Lenin and Chairman Mao. He also employed the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study eight Legalist works including "On Feudalism," linked up historical experience with actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, and penetratingly exposed the reactionary essence and ideological roots of Lin Piao's revisionist line. When criticizing the "theory of innate genius," Lin Piao's reactionary theoretical program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," he compared and analyzed the fallacies of Confucius who claimed that "Heaven has endowed me with virtue" and of Lin Piao who analogized himself to the "celestial horse" and styled himself as a "genius." Hitting the nail on the head, he pointed out that such fallacies were entirely aimed at serving their vain attempt to stage a comeback and at creating counter-revolutionary public opinion for them to usurp leadership in the Party and seize power.

Through studying the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, Chou Ch'i-wen wrote 10 critical articles from various angles under such titles as "Restoriation Means Counter-Attack Against and Settlement of Accounts with the Revolution," "Struggle between Those for and Against Returning to Propriety Is Continuing," etc. In light of the problems raised by the company in the criticism of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety," he also made use of his own fruits in the study of works by Marx and Lenin and by Chairman Mao and Legalist works to give special-theme tutoring on eight occasions. The criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius in the company also deepened step by step.

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RESCUE OF SHIPWRECK FISHERMEN FROM MATSU ISLAND

Matsu Island Fishermen Rescued from Shipwreck

(NCNA-English Foochow, Aug. 17, 1974)

"kuanghua 6042", a fishing boat from chiaotzu village of peikantang on the kuomintang-occupied matsu island of fukien province, sank near heiyen island after it developed engine trouble and struck hidden reef while fishing on the afternoon of august 13.

chen chi-hsiang and liu ko-ti, the two fishermen on the boat, were rescued and brought to safety by fishermen of the tungfeng brigade on hsiyang island of hsiapu county in fukien province. the rescued fishermen were given a cordial reception and are looked after by the local people's government. arrangements are being made by the local government for them to return to their homes and reunite with their families at an early date.

ARCHAEOLOGY

3,500-Year-Old Rammed Earth Platform Unearthed in Central China City

(NCNA-English Chengchow, Aug. 17, 1974)

a large rammed earth platform and a heap of skulls of slaves dating back 3,500 years were unearthed from the site of city walls of the shang dynasty (16th century to 11th century b.c.) in chengchow by archaeological workers in the central china province of honan. the platform was used as the base for building houses.

covering an area of 45,000 square metres, this platform runs some 300 metres east-west and is about 150 metres wide. it was discovered in the northeastern part of the site of the ancient city of the shang dynasty in chengchow. these ruins are of the earliest city yet found in china. with a circumference of seven kilometres this ancient city was built by thousands of slaves.

the honan provincial museum started archaeological prospecting and excavation in the summer of 1973 in order to understand the distribution of various remains and relics inside the city. the earth platform was found after one year's work.

the stratigraphical structures suggest that this shang earth platform dates from the early shang dynasty. it is older than yin hsu (the ruins of a late shang capital of the 13th-11th centuries b.c.) in anyang. the platform was built up of rammed earth layers. some remnants of house floors, post bases and post holes were found on the top of it. scattered jade and bronze hairpins and other objects found near by make it probable that members of the slave-owning class of the shang dynasty lived here. this is in contrast to the low, simple subterranean houses excavated in chengchow in 1954 which were slave dwellings.

found in a moat dug up at the same time were many pottery fragments, bone objects and stone artifacts of the period. in the 15-metre long section of the moat so far excavated were found nearly 100 human skulls. many bore traces showing that part of the skulls had been sawn off to make utensils. a boneware workshop unearthed outside the city walls revealed many arrowheads, hairpins, awls, spoons and other objects fashioned from the limb bones and ribs of slaves.

these discoveries were presented in an exhibition at the site in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. the brutality of shang slave society, in which the slave-owners worked the slaves like beasts of burden and might kill them at any time, is illustrated by the finds.

confucius repeatedly advocated "restrain oneself and return to the rites" in a bid to restore the slave system of the shang and chou (11th century to 256 b.c.) dynasties. many workers, peasants and soldiers visiting the exhibition take note of this and describe the finds as "a living textbook" in the current nation-wide movement to criticize lin piao and confucius.

TRIPLE-CROPPING SYSTEM

South China Hsien Introduces Triple-Cropping System

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 17, 1974)

_____ a county in south china's kwangtung province has succeeded in growing three crops a year on large areas after solving the key problems in production through mass scientific experiment. this new cropping system enabled huahsien county to bring its grain yield above 7.5 tons per hectare in 1972 and again in 1973. it had also a good harvest of wheat this year.

north of kwangchow, capital of the province, the county used to grow two crops of rice a year. before the cultural revolution it experimented with a triple-cropping system, two rice crops and one wheat crop, but discontinued owing to the shortage of fertilizer and absence of high-yield strains that ripen in a short period. the county's grain output remained at around six tons per hectare in the early days of the cultural revolution.

during the cultural revolution mass scientific experiment has become wide-spread in the county. members of experimental groups set about breeding early-ripening and high-yield strains of rice and wheat. they introduced, tested and propagated many varieties that are suited for a triple-cropping system. through experiments, the peasants interplanted sesbania, a green manure crop, with paddy rice and grew azolla, another green manure, during the short time when the land was not put under any grain crop. they also levelled the fields and applied more farmyard manure and chemical fertilizer. although a triple-cropping system is introduced, the fertility of the soil is still preserved.

the acreage planted to winter crops in huahsien county was expanded year after year. last winter 17,660 hectares were planted to wheat and rapeseed. this accounts for two-thirds of the paddy fields.

the scientific experimental groups and other peasants form a network to make forecasts of insect attacks, which occur more often with a triple-cropping system. in the spring of 1972 and 1974, rice-borers broke out in the county. the rate of loss of the early rice harvests was kept under 0.5 per cent and 0.3 per cent respectively, thanks to prompt measures.

now the county has an agricultural scientific research institute. every rural people's commune has its own scientific research centre. 90 per cent of the 166 production brigades and 1,800 production teams have

experimental stations or groups. last year, the agricultural scientific research establishments at the county, people's commune, brigade and team levels worked 6,500 hectares of experimental plots.

the agricultural research establishments at the county and commune levels also run agro-technical schools or short-term training classes. some production brigades run technical evening schools. teachers and students of the agro-technical schools are often asked to give lectures in production brigades or teams.

GOOD HARVESTS

Central China Province Reports Record Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 17, 1974)

hupeh province, a leading rice producer in central china, has just reaped a good harvest of early rice. total output was 10 per cent higher than last year's, topping the previous peak.

early rice accounts for more than one third of the province's total rice output. the early rice acreage this year was 100,000 hectares more than that of last year and per-hectare yield was higher.

the traditional double-cropping rice-producing regions in hupeh continued to give high yields of early rice this year. in other areas, the early rice acreage was expanded. good strains were used more extensively.

since the beginning of this year, rural cadres and commune members have actively plunged into the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius. they condemned lin piao's crimes in following in the footsteps of confucius in an attempt to pull the wheel of history back. this fired the cadres and commune members with enthusiasm for socialism. they made great efforts to accumulate farmyard manure and enlarge the acreage planted to green manure. they improved irrigation and tended the early rice with great care. effective measures were taken to prevent insect attacks. all this contributed to the good harvest.

the hsiangyang region in the northern part of hupeh started planting two crops of rice in 1971. the acreage sown to early rice in the whole region this year increased

by 60 per cent over last year, totalling 92,000 hectares. per-hectare yield rose too. total early rice output this year was 4.3 times that of 1971, the year when double-cropping rice was planted widely for the first time.

it was also true of the chingchou region on the plain between the yangtze river and its tributary the han river, a leading supplier of marketable grain. total output of early rice on 330,000 hectares this year was up 20 per cent. now nearly half of the paddy fields are under double cropping rice, as against 10 per cent before the cultural revolution.

ELECTRONICS

Gas Sensitive Semi-Conductor Devices Made in Northeast China

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 16, 1974)

china has successfully turned out gas sensitive semi-conductor devices, filling in a blank in its electronics industry.

these devices are made of semi-conductor materials that are sensitive to combustible or explosive gases. they can transmit electric signals when combustible gases reach a certain density and can be built in various detectors for testing and analyzing combustible gases, giving fire alarms and determining atmospheric pollution. they can also be used in oil, coal, chemical and power industries, as well as tele-communications and public utilities.

in making the semi-conductor devices, the scientific workers of the kirin institute of applied chemistry under the chinese academy of sciences followed the principle that scientific research should serve socialist construction, and closely integrated themselves with the workers of a factory specialized in applying new electronic technology. relying on collective wisdom, they overcame one difficulty after another and turned out china's first gas sensitive semi-conductor devices in just seven months. they made several prototypes of detectors using such devices. simple and inexpensive, these new detectors have proved sensitive, safe and useful.

COAL MINES

Rapid Growth of Small Coal Mines in Northeast China Province

(NCNA-English Harbin, Aug. 17, 1974)

heilungkiang province, one of china's important coal producers, rapidly expands its local small mines. these small mines fulfilled the 1974 state production plan five months ahead of time. they turned out 3.7 times as much coal in 1973 as in 1965, the year before the cultural revolution began.

while building big modern mines, the province has in the past few years opened many small mines in line with the party's policy of "walking on two legs", that is, simultaneous development of big, medium-sized and small enterprises.

administrative regions, municipalities and most counties with coal resources now run such mines. over 160 pits have been built with a small investment.

the small mines have played a big role in supporting industry and agriculture and in supplying fuel coal for the local population.

poli county has since 1966 opened 15 small mines, which cover all communes in the county.

the county, which used to depend on the state for coal, is now more than self-sufficient.

technical transformation of earlier mines is under way. many mines have expanded their production capacity considerably through a mass drive for technical innovations, persisting in the policy of self-reliance.

the chitung mine with an initial capacity of 150,000 tons a year now produces twice as much coal, thanks to the planned technical transformation and the improvement of production processes over the past few years.

the development of small coal mines promotes the industry run by the counties, communes and production brigades and also local agriculture. small coal mines in both poli and chitung counties have provided each county with a fund of one million yuan for farm mechanization in the past few years.

SPORTS

China's 1974 Junior Table Tennis Tournament in Yinchuan

(NCNA-English Yinchuan, Aug. 16, 1974)

china's 1974 national junior table tennis tournament was held in yinchuan, capital of the ningsia hui autonomous region, from august 3 to 14.

the two events, boys' and girls' singles, were played in groups on a round robin basis instead of the usual elimination play. lu chi-wei and sun wei-fen came first respectively in the boys' and girls' singles after three stages of competition.

entered in the tournament were 280 boys and girls of han, tibetan, hui, mongolian, uighur and other nationalities from various places.

during the tournament, the participants studied the instructions issued by chairman mao and the central committee of the communist party of china and related documents concerning the criticism of lin piao and confucius. they held criticism meetings and denounced lin piao for trying to restore capitalism by preaching the confucian precept "restrain oneself and return to the rites." they also condemned lin piao's crimes in attacking and negating the great proletarian cultural revolution.

following the motto "friendship first, competition second", the players modestly learned from and helped one another to make common progress.

results in the tournament showed that great attention had been paid to the promotion of table tennis among youngsters during the cultural revolution. the participants average 15 years old but they all showed a fairly good grasp of the fundamentals in the game.

the girls' champion sun wei-fen was born in a worker's family in ningpo city, chekiang province. though appearing for the first time in a national tournament, she impressed the spectators with her bold and tenacious game. she defeated all 12 opponents by a combination of chops carrying a variety of spin and bold, all-out smashes.

the young players demonstrated varied styles of play. some played china's traditional close-range rapid-fire attacking game using the pen-holder grip; others played a cutting-stroke game, holding their bats with either the pen-holder or the tennis grip. quite a number of players used loop drives. they showed fine sportsmanship and all tried their best to carry forward the traditional features

of chinese table tennis, namely speed, power, accuracy and tactical flexibility.

a number of well-known veterans were present at the tournament to give the youngsters technical guidance. the boys and girls took time off during the tournament to give exhibitions in local factories, people's communes and p.l.a. units.

China's 1974 Junior Track and Field Sports Meet Held in Changchun

(NCNA-English Changchun, Aug. 17, 1974)

china's 1974 junior track and field sports meet took place recently in changchun in northeast china's kirin province.

the meet covered 35 events with an entry of more than 490 boys and girls from various places of the country. the young competitors, with an aim of raising their level together, adhered to the principle of "friendship first, competition second" and improved many records. in the girls' 4x400 metres relay race, the liaoning team made up of kuo kuei-mei, wang yen-li, po kuei-chen and cheng feng-chih clocked three minutes 57.5 seconds to break the national record of three minutes 58.6 seconds. nine individuals and 5 teams revamped 11 national junior records on 18 occasions.

this meet reviewed the progress made by young chinese athletes during the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and showed that track and field sports were gaining in popularity among youngsters in china. the spectators were deeply impressed by the progress made by young athletes from border and minority regions where sports had been less popular. girls and boys from tibet on the roof of the world, who were keen to learn from others, showed great earnest in every contest they joined and returned fairly good results.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Trade Delegation Leaves Brazil for Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

the chinese trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, left brasilia for home yesterday after concluding a friendly visit to brazil, according to a report from brasilia.

on august 15, brazilian minister of industry and commerce severo gomes gave a luncheon in honour of vice-minister chen chieh. foreign minister antonio f. azeredo da silveira and other brazilian high officials were present on the occasion.

the chinese trade delegation gave a farewell party at noon on august 16. present at the party were foreign minister azeredo da silveira, minister of agriculture alysson paulinelli, minister of industry and commerce severo gomes and other high ranking officials.

vice-minister chen chieh and foreign minister azeredo da silveira made friendly speeches at the party.

on the same day, vice-minister chen chieh and foreign minister azeredo da silveira signed a minute of their trade talks.

Brazilian President Receives Chinese Trade Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

president ernesto geisel of brazil yesterday received at the presidential house all members of the chinese trade delegation led by vice-minister of foreign trade chen chieh, and had a friendly talk with them, according to a report from brasilia.

present on the occasion were foreign minister azeredo da silveira, chief of the civil administration office of the presidential house golbery do couto e silva, and chief of the military affairs office of the presidential house hugo de andrade abreu.

CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon Official Sports Delegation Honored at Peking Reception

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

the chinese football association gave a reception here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting official sports delegation of the united republic of cameroon with a youth football team of the cameroon national union. leader of the delegation is njikam simon and deputy leader is yaya wadjiri.

among the guests were cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement and his wife and embassy officials.

present were yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, tung shou-yi, leading member of the all-china sports federation, chao hsi-wu, leading member of the chinese football association, and chinese football players.

tung shou-yi and njikam simon made warm-worded speeches at the reception and acclaimed the constant development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cameroon.

the cameroon guests arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND IRAQ

New Chinese Ambassador to Iraq Leaves for Post

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

chao hsing-chih, newly-appointed ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the people's republic of china to the republic of iraq, left here by air today for his post in baghdad.

CHINA AND ITALY

Chinese Photo Exhibition Opens in Italy

(NCNA-English Rome, Aug. 16, 1974)

a chinese photo exhibition opened yesterday in atri, a coastal city of the adriatic sea in central italy. it was organized by the municipal administration.

speaking at the opening ceremony of the exhibition, mayor of the city domenico bindi recalled the traditional friendship between the italian and chinese people and wished it would continue to develop steadily.

on display are over 90 photos reflecting the achievements in china's socialist revolution and socialist construction.

they drew great interest among the visitors.

the exhibition will last until august 25.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Delegation of Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association, gave a banquet here this evening to welcome the visiting delegation of japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship led by aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the league, and seiichi katsumata, leader of the delegation.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa and embassy officials also attended.

present on the occasion were chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the china-japan friendship association, pei shih-chang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, chu tu-nan, member of the standing committee of the national committee of the chinese people's political consultative conference, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, and leading members of departments concerned, including lin li-yun, lien kuan, hsieh ping-hsin, sun ping-hua, wang hsiao-yun, wu shu-tung and chang chang.

liao cheng-chih and seiichi katsumata spoke at the banquet, hailing the constant development of the profound friendship

between the chinese and japanese people and the good-neighbourly, friendly relations between the two countries.

the japanese delegation flew in here yesterday evening after a visit to shanghai.

Japanese Komeito Fruit Tree Delegation in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship delegation, met and had a friendly conversation here this evening with all members of the japanese komeito fruit tree delegation.

leader of the delegation is professor shoichi nakagawa of osaka university and deputy leader is professor yoshitsugu sobajima of kyoto university.

the delegation arrived here on august 12 for a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese society of agronomy. hao chung-shih, acting president of the society, met and gave a banquet in honour of the delegation. while in peking, the japanese friends visited agricultural and industrial establishments and toured scenic spots. they will leave peking shortly to tour sian, chengchow, shanghai, hangchow and kwangchow before going home.

Japanese Young Worker Activists Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

a 16-member delegation of japanese young worker activists arrived in peking by air yesterday. leader of the delegation is shoji ohara, deputy leaders are masahiro suzuki and izumi hirahaya, and secretary-general is shoju matsuya.

the delegation was entertained at dinner this afternoon by ou tang-liang, leading member of a department concerned.

Japanese Society of Physical Education Leaves Kwangchow for Home

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 17, 1974)

the japanese society of physical education left kwangchow for home today after winding up its china tour.

the japanese friends arrived in kwangchow from shanghai on august 15, and were guests at a reception in the evening given in their honour by the kwangtung branch of the all-china sports federation.

while in kwangtung, the japanese friends made a trip to the taochiao commune of tungkuan county to see mass sports activities in the villages.

CHINA AND MALI

Malian Government Trade Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

a malian government trade delegation led by assim diawara, minister of commerce of the republic of mali, arrived here by air this afternoon on a friendly visit to china.

it was greeted at the airport by chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang and leading members of departments concerned, including chang keng-ho, kung hui-chung and mao hung-yuan.

present were member of the delegation assane guindo, malian ambassador to china, and embassy officials, and envoys to china of some other african countries.

Malian Government Trade Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

chinese minister of foreign trade li chiang gave a banquet here this evening in honour of the malian government trade delegation led by assim diawara, minister of commerce.

malian ambassador to china assane guindo and counsellor hamady tidiani koreissi of the malian embassy here were among the guests.

the banquet was filled with a friendly atmosphere. in their toasts, li chiang and assim diawara expressed the hope that the friendship between the people of china and mali would grow further and that the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries would be constantly strengthened.

present on the occasion were vice-minister of foreign trade chou hua-min and leading members of departments concerned chang keng-ho, chao yuan, hsiao fang-chou, li pin-chou, yen chia-hua and hsueh na, as well as chinese ambassador to mali meng yueh.

minister li chiang held talks with minister assim diawara this morning.

CHINA AND SOVIET UNION

Soviet New Tsars Go Farther Than Their Predecessors

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

today's "people's daily" carried a signed article entitled "soviet new tsars go farther than their predecessors" which reads:

once every year on the occasion of their "navy day", chieftains of the soviet navy would make publicity of the strength of the soviet navy and advocate expansion on the sea. s.g. gorshkov, commander-in-chief of the soviet navy, recently once again took the opportunity to bluster that the soviet seamen would take the navy colours again to where their predecessors navigated long ago to exploit areas not yet explored. what an unbridled ambition and how brashly arrogant exclamation

who, after all, are gorshkov's "predecessors"? they are obviously those russian navy chieftains who had strained their efforts to seek maritime expansion during the

old tsars' time. from peter the great in the 18th century to the last tsar before the october revolution, all old tsars, with no exception, kept a covetous eye on a number of important sea areas, ports and sea lanes in europe and asia and left no stone unturned to expand their navy in an attempt to become the overlord on the sea. nicholas the first claimed, "wherever russia's national flag is hoisted, it should not be lowered again."

today, gorshkov brazenly declared that he would inherit his predecessors' "merits", take the colours of the soviet navy "again" to where the tsarist navy once had a presence, and would go and "exploit" those places where even old tsars had never reached. this is an unsolicited confession that the soviet revisionist renegade clique is following exactly the old tsars' policy of aggression and expansion for world domination. the new tsars of soviet revisionism have indeed gone farther than the old tsars in their voracity and expansionist acts exclamation

let's just make a comparison between the old and new tsars in their expansionist ambition toward the mediterranean. the headquarters of the russian navy clamoured in 1913 that one of the tasks for defending russia's waterways was to ensure russia's unimpeded passage from the black sea to the mediterranean. this shows that the tsar of that time was trying hard to extend his influence from the black sea into the mediterranean to carry out aggression and expansion. today, the soviet revisionists assert that the soviet union "is by no means a guest" in the mediterranean. what is it then if not "a guest"? please listen to their extraordinary statement: "as a black sea country and naturally a mediterranean country, the soviet union" "has the indisputable right" to have a presence in the mediterranean. this means that they openly consider themselves as the overlord of the mediterranean.

this is an out-and-out marine despot's logic. if the soviet union could regard itself as a mediterranean state simply because the black sea is linked to the mediterranean, then would it possibly become the master of all seas in the world because the mediterranean is linked to the red sea and the atlantic, and the red sea and the atlantic are linked to the indian and pacific oceans? it is no wonder that the soviet revisionists are now sending warships to almost all oceans and seas in the world to "safeguard marine frontiers", and "open up" new spheres of influence, and that in the recent developments in cyprus they asserted that because the mediterranean closely borders the southern part of the soviet union, "the state of affairs in cyprus cannot but draw their "keep attention" and they could not but lay their hands on it. this bare-faced and absurd expansionist theory, like their ambitious expansionist acts, has really gone much farther than that of the old tsars. if the shadow of the old tsars had still lingered on, they would have applauded their followers' deeds and rejoiced at having qualified successors.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Sri Lanka Scientists Delegation Feted in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association and vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, met and hosted a banquet here today in honour of the sri lanka scientists delegation composed of dr. d.b. pattiaratchi, general president of the sri lanka association for the advancement of science, and dr. p.d.p. gunatillake, secretary of the association. they had a friendly conversation.

present were leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists, including liu chung-yang, chang wen-yu, wu tsao-wen and chiu jung-ching.

counsellor n.m.m.i. hussain of the sri lanka embassy here attended.

the sri lanka delegation arrived in peking on august 15.

CHINA AND TANZANIA

Tanzanian Agricultural Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

an agricultural delegation from tanzania led by i.s.a. kajembo, member of the national executive committee of the tanganyika african national union, flew in here this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese ministry of agriculture and forestry.

the delegation has come to china after a visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

greeting the delegation at peking airport were hao chung-shih, vice-minister of agriculture and forestry, and leading members of departments concerned, including li yung-kai, li heng, wu hsueh-yi, wang jui-chi and chao hua-ta.

present were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and embassy officials and minister-counsellor li jae pil of the d.p.r.k. embassy in peking.

Chinese Vice Minister of Agriculture and Forestry Fetes Tanzanian Agricultural Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

chinese vice-minister of agriculture and forestry hao chung-shih hosted a banquet here this evening in honour of the tanzanian agricultural delegation led by i.s.a. kajembo, member of the national executive committee of the tanganyika african national union.

among the guests at the banquet were tanzanian ambassador to china r.s. wambura and his wife, and embassy officials.

the banquet was alive with expressions of friendship. in his toast, vice-minister hao chung-shih praised the tanzanian people for their remarkable achievements in building their country and developing agriculture by adhering to the principle of independence and self-reliance under the leadership of president nyerere. he expressed the conviction that the current visit of the delegation would make a beneficial contribution to the development of friendly co-operation between those working in the field of agriculture in the two countries and the friendship between the two peoples.

in response, leader of the delegation kajembo said the tanzanian people cherish the fraternal friendship with the chinese people. the delegation has brought warm, revolutionary regards of the tanzanian people to the chinese people. he proposed a toast to the ever-lasting friendship between the two peoples.

present on the occasion were director of the chinese foreign ministry's african affairs department ho kung-kai, and leading members of other departments concerned, including li yung-kai, wu hsueh-yi, wang jui-chi and chao hua-ta.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Chinese Army Volleyball Teams Leave Peking for Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

the "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams of the chinese people's liberation army with yu wen-huai as leader and chiang chen-hung and chao ching-shou as deputy leaders, took off here today on a friendly match tour of the democratic republic of viet nam.

they were seen off at the airport by leading members of chinese departments concerned wang ti-kang, chai ming-wu and yin tso-chen, and military attache colonel nguyen dong of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

South Vietnam People's Delegation Arrives in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 16, 1974)

a people's delegation from south viet nam led by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation, arrived in peking by air this evening on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries.

the delegation was given a warm welcome at the airport by hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, yang chi, vice-president of the host association, wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and leading members of departments concerned, including chou jung-kuo, liang feng, kuo tung-chun and hsu shu-fang.

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, and nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, were present together with diplomatic officials of the two embassies here.

Peking Banquet Warmly Welcomes People's Delegation from South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries gave a banquet here this evening to warmly welcome the visiting people's delegation from south viet nam led by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, attended the banquet.

among the guests were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and officials of the two embassies in peking.

the banquet was alive with warm expressions of friendship. yang chi, vice-president of the host organization, spoke warmly of the successes scored by the heroic south vietnamese people in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and in defending and building the liberated areas under the leadership of the national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government.

yang chi pointed out: "internationally, the just struggle of the south vietnamese people has won the sympathy and support of the people of various countries, especially the countries and people of the third world. the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam has been recognized by more and more countries and her international prestige is growing."

"at present, the south vietnamese people are making unremitting efforts to safeguard and implement the paris agreement," yang chi added. "however, the saigon administration, backed by the u.s. government, has violated and sabotaged the agreement time and again, keeping the situation in south viet nam tense to this day. its undermining acts have been condemned and opposed by the vietnamese people and the people the world over. "we firmly support the correct stand of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam and the government of the democratic republic of viet nam in strictly carrying out the paris agreement. we firmly support the reasonable six-point proposal of the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam on the settlement of the internal problems of south viet nam. we are convinced that the heroic south vietnamese people will certainly be able to surmount every difficulty and obstacle and courageously advance along the road to victory. the sacred desire of the vietnamese people to reunify the motherland peacefully will surely come true exclamation"

yang chi said the people of china and south viet nam share a traditional revolutionary friendship. we are glad to see the constant, new development of the friendship between the people of china and viet nam. we wish your friendly visit to china a complete success, he added.

in his speech, thich thien hao conveyed the south vietnamese people's most profound revolutionary friendship for the chinese people. he praised the chinese people for their achievements in the cause of socialist revolution and construction.

thich thien hao said that through protracted and arduous struggle, the vietnamese people finally forced u.s. imperialism to sign the paris agreement on viet nam. since the signing of the paris agreement, he continued, the south vietnamese people have worked energetically to heal the wounds of war, build the liberated areas in an all-round way, and strictly carry out the paris agreement. he denounced u.s. imperialism for its barbarous crimes of instigating, since the day the paris agreement was signed, the saigon administration to sabotage the cease-fire and continue to nibble at the liberation areas.

thick thien hao said: "on the road of revolutionary struggle for realizing our lofty aim, we south vietnamese people will still experience many difficulties and encounter arduous and complicated situations. however,

we are firmly confident that, under the correct leadership of the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam, the sole, authentic representative of the south vietnamese people, we will surely win complete victory together with our kith and kin in the north and the lao and cambodian people in united struggle."

concluding, thick thien hao said the delegation's current visit to china will contribute to the enhancement of the friendship and militant unity of the south vietnamese people and the chinese people.

present on the occasion were hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress, han nien-lung, vice-foreign minister, chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and chao pu-chu, liang feng, kan mai and hsu shu-fang.

Chinese Ambassador to DRVN Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 17, 1974)

wang yu-ping, chinese ambassador to the democratic republic of viet nam, left his post for home today.

ambassador wang yu-ping gave a farewell reception yesterday evening. present at the reception were hoang quoc viet, nguyen van kinh, ngo minh loan, phan anh, nguyen van huyen, hoang van tien, nguyen co thach, hoang van loi, tran tham, vu quoc uy, tran duy hung and other leading vietnamese comrades as well as diplomatic envoys of some countries in viet nam.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Zaire Chief Presidential Adviser Fetes Chinese Table Tennis Team

(NCNA-English Kinshasa, Aug. 14, 1974)

mokolo wa mpombo, chief adviser to the presidency of the republic of zaire, gave a banquet yesterday evening in honour of the chinese table tennis team.

chu cheng-tsai, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy, was present.

the chinese team arrived here on august 11 for a friendly visit to zaire.

the chinese players visited the national mluku steel works among other places today.

Peking Reception for Zaire College Students Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

the chinese football association gave a reception here this evening in honour of the college students football team from zaire led by kapeta nzowu.

among the guests were mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim, and kalonji bakenga malakani, second secretary, of the zaire embassy here.

present were li ching-chuan, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, li feng-lou, leading member of the chinese football association, wei ming, leading member of the peking municipal physical culture and sports committee, and coaches and players of the chinese youth and the peking football teams.

the reception was permeated with an atmosphere of friendship. li feng-lou and kapeta nzowu spoke at the reception, hailing the constant consolidation and development of the friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and zaire.

the zaire football team arrived in peking yesterday.

CHINA AND ZAMBIA

Chinese Vice Foreign Minister Meets and Fetes Zambian Information Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 17, 1974)

chinese vice-foreign minister ho ying met and feted the information delegation from the republic of zambia here this evening. leader of the delegation is j.b. litana, member of the central committee of the united national independence party of zambia, and deputy leader is c.m. mwananshiku, minister of information and broadcasting. they had a cordial conversation in a friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasion were teng kang, deputy director of the hsinhua news agency, and chin chia-lin, director of the information department, and li heng, deputy director of the african affairs department, of the foreign ministry.

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* NATIONAL *
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PHILOSOPHER HAN FEI

Han Fei's Criticism of the Confucian School As Seen from His "Five Pests"

by

the workers' theoretical unit of the Peking Communications Plant No. 27 and the worker-peasant-soldier students of the specialty in history of the Peking Normal College

(Peking Jen-min Jih-pao, August 7, 1974)

Han Fei lived in the last part of the period of the Warring States and was the one who gave concentrated expression to the Legalist thought of early Ch'in. Starting from the interests of the newly emerging landlord class, he summed up the historical experience of the struggle between the two classes--the newly emerging landlord class and the slave-owner class on the decline--and the two lines of Legalism and Confucianism since the periods of the Spring and Autumn Annals and the Warring States. He brought out more systematically the Legalist theory for attacking the restoration forces of the slave-owner class and consolidating and developing the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class, thus laying down the theoretical foundation for founding the first unified centralist feudal state in Chinese history.

In the Works of Philosopher Han Fei, the "Five Pests" is a representative piece. In this essay, Han Fei inherited and developed the thought of the earlier Legalists and summed up the experiences of political reforms in Ch'in, Han, Wei, Chao and other states for serving the establishment and consolidation of the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class. He also strongly denounced the reactionary way of thinking of the slave-owner class that vainly attempted to bring about restoration, and called for wiping out those pests that stood in the way of the forward development of society. With a pungent language, Han Fei described the "scholars" (referring to the Confucian scholars), the "talkers" (referring to the politicians who made their way to different states to drum up support), the "sword-bearers"

(referring to persons dedicated to and fighting for the cause of justice), the "refugees" (referring to those who fled from farming and war and flocked to the doors of influential figures) and the people engaged in industry and commerce (slave owners engaged in industry and commerce) as the "five pests" that endangered the country. Han Fei was of the opinion that if these pests were not removed, the political power of the newly emerging landlord class would be in danger of being toppled and society could not move forward.

Criticizing the Confucian Principle of Reviving the Old Order

Han Fei listed the Confucian scholars at the head of the "five pests" and devoted a lot of space to the criticism of them. At the last part of the period of the Warring States, although the political power of the newly emerging landlord class had been established one after another in many states, the reactionary classes were not reconciled to step down from the historical state. As revealed in Han Fei's article, some reactionary Confucian scholars praised the old ways of "ancient kings" and used the preaching of "benevolence and righteousness" to confuse the legal system of the time and shake the determination of the sovereigns in implementing the rule of law. Han Fei severely rebuked "the Confucian scholars for confusing the law with their writings." This pointed out that the reactionary Confucian scholars were the enemy of the newly emerging landlord class.

The view that "the present is not as good as the past" and the view that "the present is better than the past," the call for "following the example of ancient kings" and the call for "following the example of later kings," the call for retrogression and the resolute stand for progress clearly manifested the different class stands taken by the Confucian school and the Legalist school. Taking the stand of the slave-owner class on the brink of extinction, the Confucian school eulogized the past and disparaged the present. It thought that each generation was not as good as the previous one. As Confucius saw it, the time of Yao and Shun was the age of great harmony; the time of Hsia, Shang and Chou was the age of prosperity and security; while the time of the rise of the slaves and the newly emerging landlord class to shatter the rule and order of the slave-owning aristocracy was the age in which "bad government prevailed in the empire." The Confucian scholars also called for "following the example of Yao and Shun and adopting the charter of King Wen and King Wu." The called on people to act entirely in accordance with ancient rules. Their historical view based on the principle of reviving the old order was for creating a theoretical basis for the restoration activities of the slave-owner class.

Han Fei profoundly criticized the Confucian principle of reviving the old order and its heresies for restoration. He laid more stress on the present than on the past, and affirmed that "the present is better than the past." He used the facts of social and historical development to show that society was ever changing and history was ever moving forward. He developed Shang Yang's way of dividing history into the three stages of the "ancient age", the "medieval age" and the "later age," and was of the view that each age had its own characteristics and central task and that each age more progressive than the previous one, thus criticizing the fallacy that each

generation was not as good as the previous one disseminated by the Confucian school. He pointed out that the age at his time was one of "contest of strength," and was of the opinion that the central task of that age was for the newly emerging landlord class to implement farming and war, to establish and consolidate political power by means of violence and to strive for the realization of the unification of the whole country. He was also convinced that the transformation of slave society into feudal society was a great progress. Thereupon Han Fei brought forth the theory of "anticipate not the revival of ancient ways, follow not the conventions, and be prepared to discuss world affairs accordingly." He went further to advocate that "things are different as the times are different" and that "when things are different, be prepared for changes." This meant that it was not necessary to follow the ancient ways and to abide by the established rules. As the times were different, the state of affairs would also be not the same, and the methods and measures used to solve problems should also be different. This effectively refuted Confucius' profession that "he belived in and loved the ancients" and the reactionary fallacy of his disciples and followers that "one will make no mistake by following the ancient ways and will not go astray by adhering to propriety." Han Fei held in great contempt the call for "following the example of ancient kings." He used the fable of "Waiting for the Rabbit by the Side of the Bush" to ridicule mercilessly those Confucian scholars who advocated the revival of ancient ways and retrogression.

The followers of Confucius and Mencius distorted history and made an exaggerated description of the legendary abdication of Yao and Shun. Their objective was to create reactionary public opinion for turning back the wheel of history. Han Fei was of the opinion that the social systems of ancient time and his time were different and there was great variance in economic life. The abdication of Yao and Shun in ancient times could not show their noble conduct and there was nothing worthy of praise in this connection. He used this viewpoint to bare the myths used by the Confucian school to sing the praises of ancient kings and its wild call for "following the example of ancient kings". Han Fei not only inherited and developed the thoughts of Shang Yang, Hsün K'uang and other forerunners of the Legalist school, but was also more thorough in his opposition to the theory of adhering to and reviving the old order. Under the historical conditions of the time, he hoped for the appearance of a "new sage"--a representative figures of the landlord class "greater than the Five Emperors and and the Three Kings" capable of fully implementing the Legalist line and founding a centralist feudal state. He pinned his hope on the "new sage," formulated an ideological and political line for the "new sage," and called on people to support the "new sage" and to implement the law of the "new sage" so that a centralist state could be set up. Han Fei was convinced that history would not go backward and it was not possible to revive the old order. His progressive historical view was a reflection of the ideology of the newly emerging landlord class. It also provided the newly emerging landlord class with a theoretical basis for the rule of law and at the same time reflected the aggressiveness of the newly emerging landlord class in reforming the old system.

Criticizing the Confucian Thought on "Rule of Propriety"

Should China be unified to set up a centralist feudal state according to the Legalist thought on "rule of law" or should the dictatorship of the slave-owner class be restored according to the Confucian thought on "rule of propriety"? This was the focal point of the struggle between the Confucian line and the Legalist line at the time.

Starting from his view on historical evolution, Han Fei politically called for "abolishing the teachings of ancient kings" and for "the teaching of law." In his "Five Pests" he brought up the idea that "what the people within the country talk about must be within the orbit of the law," thus publicizing the superiority and necessity of the "rule of law" and exposing the reactionary and hypocritical nature of the "rule of propriety" of the slave-owning aristocracy praised by the Confucian school.

Han Fei was of the opinion that the Confucian school basically could not administer the government by means of embellishing the ancients and making exaggerated discussion of benevolence and righteousness. In the article "Five Pests" he used two episodes to bare the corruptness of the "rule of propriety." A person in the Ch'u State reported to the authorities that his father had stolen a sheep. The authorities sentenced him to capital punishment! The reason was that although the informer was upright and honest to the sovereign, he was most unfilial to his father. Therefore he was sentenced to death. There was in the Lu State a man who went to battle with his sovereign. In the three battles he fought, he retreated in defeat every time. When asked by Confucius why, he replied, "I have an aged father at home, and should I die there would be no one to take care of him," Confucius was of the view that this man was a filial son and recommended him to be an official. As a result, the Ch'u people no longer reported crimes to the authorities, and the Lu people took the slightest excuse to lay down their arms or to run away in battle. Han Fei pointed out that the preaching of such hackneyed themes as "benevolence and righteousness" and "filial piety and brotherly subordination" could only disintegrate the political power of the newly emerging landlord class.

Through an examination of the various states at the time, Han Fei saw from the protracted and repeated struggles between the newly emerging forces and the restoration forces that the restoration activities of the remnant forces of the slave-owning aristocracy seriously menaced the political power of the newly emerging landlord class. He knew that only through the "rule of law," the formulation of decrees and policies and the use of violence could the newly emerging landlord class suppress the restoration activities of all reactionary forces and pave the way for the forward development of feudal society. Han Fei advocated "severe punishments under strict laws" and called on the sovereign to lay down strict laws and give severe punishments so as to hit at the resistance of the slave-owning class. Of course, Han Fei's strict laws and severe punishments were also used for the rule and oppression of the laboring people. Han Fei also advocated that "generous rewards should be given as promised." This meant that people who had done things in conformity with the interests of the landlord class

should be given the deserved rewards as promised so as to encourage the subjects to give their utmost for strengthening the rule of the landlord class.

Rewarding Farming and War, Exterminating the "Pests"

In accordance with the situation that "the current contest is a contest of strength," Han Fei was of the view that "it takes farming to make the country wealthy and soldiers to hold back the enemy" and he brought forward the policy of "farming and war." This was an important aspect of his thought on "rule of law." He was of the opinion that only through the "rule of law," encouraging agricultural production and strengthening war preparations could the resistance of the slave-owning aristocracy be suppressed and a unified centralist feudal state be built. In the article "Five Pests" Han Fei criticized the state of affairs in some countries at that time: "Many give lip service to farming but very few operate the plow." "Many give lip service to war, but very few actually done the armor." They only prated about farming and war without taking steps to implement what they preached. Han Fei said this necessarily would bring poverty and weakness to a country. In order to turn this situation for the better and to make the country wealthy and the people strong, it was necessary to change the phenomenon of "actual accumulation of wealth without the toil of farming and gaining eminence without going through the danger of war." He called for "giving credit to those who work and giving recognition to valor in the army," and the use of military exploits and agricultural output as the criteria for granting ranks and emoluments. This encouraged "farming and war" and negated the system of "hereditary ranks and emoluments" of the slave-owning aristocracy, thus bringing blows to bear on those "pests" headed by the Confucian scholars that brought disaster upon the state and the people.

Seeing the threat of the Confucian doctrines of the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class, Han Fei emphasized the struggle against the slave-owner class in the ideological sphere. In the article "Five Pests" he said that "the state under a wise sovereign should ignore the ancient records and teach law, and should ignore the sayings of ancient kings and learn from the civil officers." He held that those Confucian records containing "the ways of King Wen and King Wu" and "the sayings of ancient kings" were the reactionary ideological weapons of the slave-owning aristocracy for resisting the rule of the landlord class and should be firmly banned. He called for "banning," "breaking up" and "dispersing" those "private schools" which were actually the conspiratorial groups of the Confucian school for disseminating public opinion for restoration" ("Kuei Shih") He was also aware that the followers of Confucius and Mencius who had wormed their way into the state organs of the landlord class played an important role in sabotaging the carrying out of the Legalist line. He therefore called for the changing the state of "the court being filled with those who quoted from the ancient kings and preached benevolence and righteousness." Han Fei looked upon the Confucian school and the Legalist school as "excluding and antagonistic to each other," and called on people to speak and act "in conformity with the law." This was very essential to dealing a heavy blow to the ideology of the slave-owning aristocracy and establishing the thought on "rule of law" of the newly emerging landlord class.

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Han Fei put forward the integrated ideological system of the Legalist school in the political, military, economic and ideological fields, thus laying down the ideological foundation for building a unified, centralist state of the newly emerging landlord class. After Han Fei's "Five Pests" and other articles were brought to the Ch'in State, Ch'in Shih Huang admired them so much that he said, "I would die without regrets if I could meet and befriend this man!" ("Collected Biographies of Lao Tzu and Han Fei" in Records of the Historian) Afterward, Ch'in Shih Huang conformed to the trend of historical development, practiced the Legalist theory of Han Fei, and finally unified China and founded a centralist feudal state. The thought of Han Fei embodied the demand of the newly emerging landlord class when it first acquired state power, and it had a progressive role to play at that time. This was Han Fei's contribution to history.

Out of their need to oppose progress and reform, the reactionary ruling classes of all ages again and again maliciously cursed Ch'in Shih Huang, and spared no effort in attacking Han Fei and other Legalists. The renegade and traitor Lin Piao was as closely related to the reactionary classes of past ages as each breath is to the next. He tried his utmost to slander Ch'in Shih Huang for his "burning of books and burial of the Confucian scholars alive" and the Legalist school as the "penalty school." He made use of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius as reactionary ideological weapons for attacking the revolutionary violence of the proletariat and opposing the dictatorship of the proletariat. This bared his counter-revolutionary heinous features.

Chairman Mao points out, "Retrogression eventually produces the reverse of what its promoters intend. There is no exception to this rule either in modern or in ancient times, in China or elsewhere." Like Confucius and Mencius, Lin Piao went against the trend of historical development. All of them carried out counter-revolutionary restoration activities in a vain attempt to stem the onflow of the revolutionary torrent, but they got nowhere despite the trouble taken.

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MARXIST THEORISTS

Grasp Well the Building of the Ranks of Marxist Theorists

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 27, 1974)

Six years ago, under our great leader Chairman Mao's call, "The working class must exercise leadership in everything," we working class marched into Tsinghua University. In the past six years, under the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central, the struggle-criticism-transformation at Tsinghua University won one victory after another, and brought profound changes to the outlook of the school. We who had in the past been slandered by Confucius as the "stupid of the lowest class" and "mean people" and looked upon by the bourgeoisie as the "uneducated" "knowing nothing about education" have today become the masters of the university and also intend to permanently lead the university. What do we depend on to exercise leadership? We depend on is Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tse-tung Thought.

The practice of struggle in the past six years has constantly heightened the consciousness of us members of the propaganda team and the broad masses of teachers and students and staff members in "read and study seriously and have a good grasp of Marxism." Especially through the practice of the current struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, we have further realized the significance of strengthening the building of the ranks of Marxist theorists, and understood that the movement to criticize Lin Paio and Confucius is the best school for training the ranks of theorists. If we of the workers' propaganda team want to play a better role in political leadership, we must first of all grasp well the building of the ranks of theorists, and take the strengthening of the ranks of theorists as an important measure for deepening the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and as a long-term plan for upholding Marxism and opposing revisionism. This is a long-term combat mission of us of the working class.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, under the leadership of the Party committee, we lead and organize the cadres and the broad masses to closely associate themselves with the reality of the struggle between the two classes and the two lines on the educational front in seriously studying the teachings of Marx, Engels, Lenin, Stalin and Chairman Mao on attaching importance to the theory of revolution, and in constantly deepening the understanding on the importance of building the ranks of theorists. Every one deeply feels that on the grounds of education, the pernicious influence of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the reactionary thinking on education of the Confucian school has spread for a long time on a broad front to a great depth, thus severely corrupting the thinking of the intellectuals and obstructing the development of education in science. It is the theoretical basis of all old forms of education of

feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, and it is also the spiritual prop of the schools dominated by the bourgeois intellectuals. Confucius is the founder of the use of education to practice restoration. His followers such as Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao also wanted to break into the grounds of education, using "subdue one's self and return to propriety" to restore capitalism. Therefore, we worker class must lead the broad masses of cadres to diligently study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, to arm themselves with the basic theories of Marxism and to build a grand contingent of Marxist theorists in the struggle. Only by so doing could we fundamentally and thoroughly defeat the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the reactionary thinking on education of the Confucian school, and build a brand new proletarian system of education.

As we set out to build the ranks of Marxist theorists, we paid attention to carrying out political and ideological mobilization work and urging the broad masses of teachers, students, and staff members to free themselves of restrictive ideas, emancipate themselves ideologically and foster the revolutionary spirit of daring to think and act, and proceeding after learning of the difficulties involved. Under the leadership of the Party Committee, we organized the worker study class and propaganda group composed primarily of workers. Together with the teachers and students, we studied hard, examined problems diligently, used the Marxist stand, viewpoint, and method to study the historical experience of the struggle between the Confucian school and the Legalist school and of class struggle as a whole. We studied the influence of the Legalist school of thought on education and the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism on the development of science and education, and played a prominent role in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius. At present, a group of workers and worker-peasant-soldier students who form the backbone of theorists in the school have already mounted the university rostrum to guide the study of the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao and give lectures on the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. They have become a very energetic force on the theoretical front.

When we set out to build the ranks of Marxist theorists, we also paid great attention to implementing the Party's intellectual policy. We united all the intellectuals who were willing to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, and brought all positive factors into play. In the course of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, we always paid attention to guiding the broad masses of intellectuals to combine themselves with the workers, peasants and soldiers, to transform their world outlook in struggle, and to play their positive role.

At present, the broad masses of teachers have actively participated in various theoretical groups, annotation groups, and groups for mass criticism. Fighting together with the workers and students, they have also stepped out of the school to and joined the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers in society to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, to criticize the bourgeoisie, and to self-consciously reform their old way of thinking, thus greatly invigorating themselves spiritually and emancipating themselves ideologically.

According to the characteristics of the polytechnical university, we also actively organized the teachers, students, and staff members to carry out the study of theories according to the characteristics of the specialized courses of study in their departments. For example: the department of civil engineering discussed in association with the building of the Great Wall in the history of ancient Chinese architecture the historical role played by Ch'in Shih Huang, and exposed the line of national betrayal and capitulation of the Confucian school. The department of water conservation discussed in association with the construction of the three big irrigation projects in ancient China--the Tuchiang Dam, the Chengkuo Canal and the Ling Canal, the great creation of the masses of the people in the scientific and technical field and the role played by the Legalist line in promoting the development of science and technology. The department of electrical engineering, in relation to the different views held by the Confucian school and the Legalist school on the natural phenomenon of thunder and lightning, explained that the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism was in essence a struggle between two different ideological lines and political lines.

At present, the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and the family dependents of the revolutionaries are never before so strong in their enthusiasm for the study of the theory of revolution, the study of history and the study of the present state of affairs. The ranks of professional theorists join hand with the ranks of amateur theorists, and the intellectuals with the workers, peasants, and soldiers. They adopt various forms such as criticism meetings, lecture meetings, exhibitions, vocal recital meetings, story telling meetings, etc, to carry on the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popular, and sustained way. Even the Little Red Guards of the affiliated primary school also fiercely criticize the reactionary "Trimetrical Classic." A vigorous revolutionary scene appears everywhere in the school. A grand contingent of Marxist theorists is rapidly growing in strength in the struggle. The vast and imposing criticize-Lin Piao, criticize-Confucius army with the workers, peasants, and soldiers as the mainstay is violently sweeping away with the force of a storm from the grounds of education the reactionary ideological trash of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and the pernicious influence of Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist line, and is giving the greatest impetus to the rapid and vigorous development of the proletarian revolution in education on an unprecedented broad front and to a great depth.

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REVOLUTION IN EDUCATION

Resolutely Rely on the Working Class to Carry Through to the End the Revolution in Education

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 27, 1974)

Six years ago today, under the great summon of Chairman Mao, the workers and PLA's Mao Tse-tung thought propaganda teams in the capital marched into the institutions of higher learning, mounted the political stage of struggle-criticism-transformation at the superstructure, and shattered the unified empire of the bourgeois intellectuals. In the past few years, under the unified leadership of the school's Party Committee, the workers' propaganda team stationing at Peking University actively brought their political role into play, firmly implemented Chairman Mao's revolutionary line and general and specific policies, and gave impetus to the constant deep-going development of the proletarian revolution in education. The facts have proved that the working class must and can lead well the revolution in education.

The exercise of leadership by the working class over the revolution in education is not plain sailing. The bourgeoisie are unwilling to pull out from the hereditary grounds of the schools. Every step forward taken by the revolution has to go through the violent struggle between the two classes and the two lines.

In order to topple the dictatorship of the proletariat and restore capitalism, the Lin Piao anti-Party clique wildly opposed the proletarian revolution in education and the exercise of leadership by the working class in the schools. The bourgeoisie also played a trump card in the form of "vocation" and claimed that "those outside the trade cannot lead those inside the trade." For a period of time in 1972, in the name of criticizing the ultra "Left," they vainly attempted to negate the revolution in education and the leadership of the working class. The master craftsmen of the workers' propaganda team sharply detected that this was a manifestation and influence of the revisionist line. They took a firm stand, unfurled their banner, and led the broad masses of revolutionary teachers and students to take Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought as their weapon. In close conjunction with actual class struggle and the two-line struggle, they fiercely criticized the ultra-Right essence of Lin Piao's revisionist line and defended and developed the fruits of the proletarian revolution in education. The working class proudly said: "We are laymen in the practice of feudalism, capitalism and revisionism, but in the criticism of the bourgeoisie, we of the working class always know the ropes. With Chairman Mao's revolutionary line, we can have a say in everything."

In the process of developing the revolution in education, we deeply feel that the working class can best understand Chairman Mao's thought on education, and is most resolute in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian line in education. Prior to the great cultural revolution, due to the influence of the revisionist line, the contents of the foreign language courses in our department of oriental languages were full of the trash of feudalism, capitalism, and revisionism. In light of this situation, the workers' propaganda team emphasized that the contents of teaching should serve proletarian politics and Chairman Mao's revolutionary line in foreign diplomacy, and the foreign language teaching materials should be as perfect and unified as possible in their ideological, scientific and practical character. We set out to rewrite the Japanese teaching material in 1970. After several years of practice, the first draft of basic material for teaching Japanese has now been completed. This new teaching material is more progressive than the past one. Since the second half of last year, eleven specialties have in accordance with the characteristics of different languages added to their teaching materials the content of using Marxism-Leninism-Mao Tsetung Thought to criticize the bourgeoisie and revisionism, thus greatly strengthening the militant character of foreign language teaching.

Under the leadership of the working class, the operation of schools with open doors at the department of foreign languages has also taken a new step. Some comrades in our department were in the past influenced by the "theory of the special nature of foreign languages," and could not clearly understand the importance of operating schools with open doors. The master craftsmen of the workers' propaganda team therefore led them to make an in-depth study of Chairman Mao's instructions on the revolution in education, and suggested that the department of foreign languages should also adhere to the direction of "taking society as the factory." He also personally led a detachment to conduct social investigations and the practice of revolution in education among the workers, peasants, and soldiers. Spurred by the master workmen, our department had since 1970 sent out detachments to practice revolution in education on 36 occasions and detachments to learn military work, industrial work and farming on 13 occasions. The teachers and students also went to the docks in ports, general exchange meetings, exhibitions, travel bureaus, and other places and departments where foreign languages were used more often to conduct social practice and to operate schools with open doors, thus raising their awareness of the ideological and political line, and receiving better vocational training.

In the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the department's Party general branch and the workers' propaganda team, through the methods of holding study classes, etc., organized the revolutionary teachers and students to seriously study the writings of Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, study Chairman Mao's series of important directives on criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, criticize Lin Piao's counter-revolutionary crime of "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" and his revisionist line, and criticize the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius, the ideology of the reactionary classes on the decline. The whole department convened in all seven criticism meetings, with the leaders of the Party general branch and branches of the department and the master workmen of the workers propaganda team taking the lead in delivering speeches.

The movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has greatly spurred the revolution in education. Since this year, our department has achieved new results in the aspects of adhering to the road of operating schools with open doors and the mass-line teaching methods, etc. The teaching of foreign languages has gradually been breaking away from the past confines of running schools behind closed doors, detachment from politics, detachment from reality, and detachment from the masses of workers and peasants. Some reforms have also been carried out in the contents and methods of teaching. At present, under the leadership of the working class, the teachers and students of our department are in the course of employing the Marxist stand, viewpoint and method to study the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the history of class struggle as a whole. They have further enhanced their consciousness in persisting in revolution and progress, and opposing restoration and regression.

The practice of struggle has amply proved that in conducting the proletarian revolution in education, we must wholeheartedly rely on the working class, and the revolution must be led by the working class. Under the leadership of the working class, we must carry through to the end the great revolution to make Marxism occupy the grounds of education!

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TRANSFORMATION OF INTELLECTUALS

Unite the Intellectuals for Participation in the Struggle to Criticize Lin Piao and Confucius

by

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(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 27, 1974)

Under the excellent situation of the deep-going development of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius we are full of revolutionary passion and militant conviction as we greet the sixth anniversary of the mounting of the political stage by the working class in the superstructure.

Looking back over the history of struggle in the past six years, we deeply feel that the serious implementation of the Party's policy of uniting, educating, and transforming the intellectuals and the exercise of a tight hold on the transformation of the world outlook of the teachers constitute an extremely important question in constantly consolidating the leadership of the working class over the educational battlefront, building up a contingent of proletarian teachers, and properly carrying out the revolution in education.

Through the steeling of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the overwhelming majority of teachers have registered various degrees of progress politically and ideologically. Among them, a group of activists who are resolved to carry through to the end the proletarian revolution in education have emerged. However, as Chairman Mao has taught, "The transformation of the world outlook is a fundamental change, and at present it still cannot be said that the majority of intellectuals have completed this change." Therefore, we must unswervingly grasp tightly and properly the work of transforming the world outlook of the contingent of teachers, with emphasis laid on asssisting them to shift their stand to the side of the workers, peasants and soldiers.

The present deep-going movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius is a political struggle an ideological struggle through which the proletariat triumphs over the bourgeoisie, and Marxism over revisionism. It is also an excellent opportunity for the broad masses of intellectuals to seriously transform their world outlook. Under the leadership of the Party Committee, we of the workers' propaganda team lead the broad masses of teachers to seriously study works by Marx, Lenin, and Chairman Mao, the relevant documents and directives on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius to enable the broad masses of intellectuals to fully understand the great practical significance and the far-reaching historical significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and constantly heighten their consciousness in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

At the beginning of the movement, an old professor at the department of physics and chemistry did not adequately understand the great significance of the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and had some misgivings in mind. At that time, I went to talk to him a number of times in order to inspire him into consciously transforming his world outlook in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius so that he could gradually eliminate his worries. Afterward, he took the initiative to link up the impact of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius on him with a fierce criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and made a speech of criticism at the general meeting of the whole department. Recently, the Party general branch absorbed him into the Marxist-Leninist theoretical group, and his revolutionary activism became higher than before. He fought for nights and wrote over 2,000 words of commentaries on the "Trimetrical Classic." He also gave an account of his work at a meeting of the members of the departmental theoretical group, and was acclaimed by the masses.

The workers, peasants, and soldiers constitute the main force in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius. We actively lead the broad masses of intellectuals to join the workers, peasants, and soldiers in criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, and to combine the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius with the acceptance of re-education. Since the beginning of this year, we members of the workers' propaganda team have walked out of our school with the broad masses of teachers to participate in the practice of the three great revolutionary movements in the factories and the countryside, and to practice running schools with open doors. The broad masses of teachers criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius together with the workers, peasants, and soldiers, they have further changed the past state of "three detachments" and brought about ideological transformation.

The problem of the intellectuals is first of all an ideological problem. We have paid attention to carrying out penetrating and careful ideological work in the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, and helping the broad masses of intellectuals to gradually enhance their political awareness. Recently, we have also led the broad masses of teachers to seriously study the history and absorb the experience of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism, and better serve the practical class struggle. In conjunction with the characteristic of the educational front, the workers' propaganda team has led the teachers to seriously study Chairman Mao's educational line and ideology, study the Legalist philosophy of education, criticize the Confucian philosophy of education and sum up the historical experience of the two-line struggle on the educational front, so that everybody could further understand clearly the relationship between the educational line and the political line.

From now on, we must continue to unite all those intellectuals who are willing to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, help them seriously transform their world outlook in the struggle to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, bring the socialist enthusiasm of the broad masses of intellectuals into full play, and better serve the socialist revolution and enterprise building.

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ARCHAEOLOGY

Lost Ancient Books Excavated from 2,100-Year Old Tombs in Central China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

manuscripts of lost ancient books and large numbers of other valuable finds were discovered in recent investigations of the tombs number two and three of the han dynasty (206 b.c.-220 a.d.) at mawangtui on the outskirts of changsha, in central china' hunan province. a female corpse in a good state of preservation, wooden coffins and large numbers of burial accessories were excavated in han tomb number one at mawangtui in 1972.

especially noteworthy are manuscripts of ancient books copied in chinese ink on silk in characters of hsiao chuan (lesser seal style) or li shu (clerical writing), totalling more than 120,000 characters. most of them are books which have been lost from 1,000 to 2,000 years. the excavation provides abundant new material for the study of ancient chinese history and philosophy and the struggle between the confucian and legalist schools in the early western han dynasty (206 b.c.-24 a.d.).

examination shows that two versions of the manuscripts of "laotzu" were copied. the order of parts one and two of both versions are the opposite of the extant edition and the texts differ somewhat from each other and from the extant edition. the unearthed manuscript of chan kuo tse, "the record of the warring states", a collection of historical speeches by diplomats, statesmen, etc., arranged under states, and covering the period of the warring states (476-221 b.c.), has over 12,000 characters, half of which are not contained in the extant edition. there is also a manuscript of the "book of changes" with more than 4,000 characters as well as more than ten books prior to the chin (221-207 b.c.) and han dynasties.

at the end of one edition of "laotzu" are three lost untitled ancient essays. the second essay contains an excerpt from yi yin's speech on nine types of monarchs, which comments favourably in particular on "monarchs who rule by law". this excerpt runs to about 1,600 characters. the four lost essays at the beginning of the other edition of "laotzu" with the titles "classic related to law", "ten classics", "balance" and "origin of the way" run to over 11,000 characters. some of the books contain fairly clear ideas of the legalist school. they are of value in studying the development of the thinking of the legalist school in china from the warring states period to the early western han dynasty.

among the finds are a book "explanation on changes" running to over 7,000 words, a 4,000-word essay on how to

judge horses, a collection of medical treatises and prescriptions running to over 10,000 words, "the motion of twentyeight stars" running to 4,000 words and books on how rulers should combine punishment and influencing people by virtue and on the principles of yin and yang and the primary elements of metal, water, wood, fire and earth.

in addition there is a map of the upper reaches of hsiangchiang and lichiang rivers and another on how the troops were stationed then in the changsha area. these are the earliest yet found in china.

more than 600 inscribed bamboo slips were also discovered in han tomb number three at mawangtui. over 400 of them constitute an inventory of burial articles and 200 make up a medical treatise in a style similar to that of huang ti nei ching (the yellow emperor's classic of internal medicine), the oldest extant chinese medical treatise. it may be related to huang ti wai ching (the yellow emperor's classic of external medicine), of which no copy is extant.

four paintings in colour on silk were found in han tomb number three. a 233-centimetre long, t-shaped one covering the inner coffin is similar to the coloured painting on silk in han tomb number one at mawangtui but differs in details. a rectangular one hung on the western wall of the burial chamber is 212 centimetres long and 94 centimetres wide. it portrays a procession of people, chariots and horses. a painting on silk on the eastern wall of the burial chamber is in a state of advanced decay. it shows houses, chariots, galloping horses and women sailing on boats. another painting on silk, stored in a lacquer box with the medical treatise is badly damaged. it shows figures sitting calmly, stretching their arms, bending their knees, clasping their legs and squatting down, and with inscriptions of such words "stomach ache" and "back ache".

among the relics are more than 300 pieces of lacquer ware. they are bigger and more numerous than the lacquer ware found in han tomb number one at mawangtui and show finer workmanship. unearthed weapons include bows, cross-bows, halberds, spears and weapon stands. there are also wooden figurines and silk fabrics. in the layer filled with earth in the tomb pit was found a well-preserved wooden spade with an iron plated tip in the shape of the letter u. it is 139.5 centimetres long and inscribed with the chinese character "five". this is a production tool of the chinese working people at that time and the find so well preserved is very rare.

this excavation carries forward research on dating the three tombs at mawangtui, their occupants and mutual relations. the outer and inner coffins and burial accessories in han tomb number two are poorly preserved but the three seals "chancellor of prince of changsha", "seal of marquis tai" and "li-chang" found in it confirm that the tomb was that of the first generation of the marquis tai,

named li-chang. according to the "historical records" li-chang was made marquis tai in 193 b.c. when he was chancellor of the prince of changsha. he died in 186 b.c. the skeleton in tomb number three was a man about 30 years old. a wooden tablet found in the tomb shows that he was buried in 168 b.c. he was the son of li-chang, the deceased in tomb number two and a brother of li-hsi, the second generation marquis tai. the stratigraphical relations of the three tombs show that tombs number two and three are earlier than tomb number one and that li-chang's wife died later than he.

the excavation of tombs number two and three was carried out by the hunan provincial museum from last november to early this year under the leadership of the hunan provincial committee of the chinese communist party and the state administrative bureau of museums and archaeological data. the unearthed books written on silk, inscribed wooden slips and tablets, paintings drawn on silk and other valuable relics are under state strict protection. specialists are studying and restoring them and making annotations whenever necessary.

THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

Workers, Peasants, Soldiers Hail Theatrical Festival in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1974)

the "people's daily" yesterday devoted a full page to articles by workers, peasants and soldiers hailing the theatrical festival of shanghai, kwangsi, hunan and liaoning now going on in peking.

these articles are unanimous in declaring that the programme of the current festival is rich in content and varied in form, that many of the items presented possess salient characteristics of our time, have a strong smack of everyday life and are filled with militancy, and that they represent new achievements in the revolution in literature and art.

one of the features of the current festival is that each participating area is presenting a model revolutionary opera or excerpts from it adapted to local theatrical form. the fine artistic characteristics of the local theatrical forms have been scrupulously retained in the new productions thanks to the efforts of the artists to learn from the experience in creating the original works and as a result of their adherence to chairman mao's principles of

"making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china" and "weeding through the old to bring forth the new".

an article by the amateur theatrical troupe of tahsing county in the peking area says: "we poor and lower-middle peasants welcome these adaptations from model revolutionary theatrical works. the model revolutionary theatrical productions pronounce doom upon the sinister counter-revolutionary revisionist line of liu shao-chi, chou yang and company and put an end to the centuries-old domination of the stage by lords, ladies, and their pampered sons and daughters, monsters and ghosts. these works stand against such reactionary confucian precepts as 'benevolence, righteousness and virtue' and 'loyalty, filial piety, chastity and righteousness'. worker-peasant-soldier heroes now dominate the stage and proletarian art and literature is flourishing. the brilliant success of the model revolutionary theatrical works has stimulated creative writing of socialist art and literature throughout the country."

two students, one of chuang nationality and another of tuchia nationality, at the central institute for nationalities wrote: "the adaptations from model revolutionary theatrical works presented at the current festival are highly successful. this shows that local operas and operas of minority nationalities should follow the example of peking opera in bringing about a revolutionary change."

in the article "criticism of lin piao and confucius promotes revolution in literature and art", two fighters of the peking garrison point out: "many of the items at the theatrical festival combine revolutionary realism and revolutionary romanticism to portray worker-peasant-soldier heroes and recapture class struggle and the two-line struggle in real life from different angles. they sing the praises of the wise leadership of the great leader chairman mao and the chinese communist party, of the great victories of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the great proletarian cultural revolution, and eulogize the new outlook of the people of the great socialist motherland. they serve to consolidate the economic base of socialism and the dictatorship of the proletariat."

an article by the writing group of the peking motor vehicle plant says that the theatrical festival "makes a display of the fruitful results of the revolution in art and literature and fits in with the principle of art and literature serving workers, peasants and soldiers, proletarian politics and socialism." it concludes: "revolutionary art and literature is a powerful weapon for criticising feudalism, capitalism and revisionism as well as a source of inspiration for the masses in continuing the revolution. we workers like such art and literature."

RURAL POWER INDUSTRY

Central China Province Expands Rural Power Industry

(NCNA-English Wuhan, Aug. 18, 1974)

central china has since 1965, the year proletarian cultural revolution began, hydro-electric power stations in rural areas from 130 to 1,200, with the total generating capacity going up fourfold. hupeh province in before the great increased its small

half of the province's communes and many production brigades in remote mountainous areas are using electricity for processing farm produce and lighting. there has also been a big increase in power-driven drainage and irrigation equipment.

before liberation, only a few cities in the province had electricity. the power industry made big headway in both urban and rural areas after new china was founded. breaking down fetishes and superstitions during the cultural revolution, commune members launched a mass drive to run power industry. they built small hydro-electric stations in mountainous and hilly areas to meet the needs of local industry and farm production.

local industry departments turned out large quantities of equipment for power generation and supply to help develop power projects in rural areas.

the growth of the power industry lends impetus to the development of powered drainage and irrigation in the countryside.

on chiangnan plain, a major marketable grain and cotton producer, power-driven pumping stations were built in a big way after the main gravitational drainage and irrigation systems had been basically completed. these projects make it possible to drain the fields of excess water in high water seasons and provide irrigation in dry seasons. another series of power-driven and hydro-turbine pumping stations have been set up in an area of northern hupeh province which is short of water and irrigation facilities. these projects have played a marked role.

the capacity of powered drainage and irrigation facilities in the province has increased fivefold since 1965.

GOOD HARVESTS

South China Region Reports Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Nanning, Aug. 18, 1974)

a good early rice harvest has been reaped in the yulin administrative region of the kwangsi chuang autonomous region in south china. whether on the plains or in the mountainous areas, all eight counties report an estimated increase of ten per cent in output over the previous year.

a spring chill and drought and other natural adversities hit the region during the periods of sowing, transplanting and growing. some parts of the region were afflicted with hailstorms and floods. compared with the same 1973 period, the amount of water available in the reservoirs during the transplanting season fell by 60 per cent, and one-fourth of the acreage to be grown to rice was short of water. in their determined fight against the calamities, the commune members made best use of the water conservancy projects and adopted various measures to enlarge irrigated acreage. instead of shrinking, the rice acreage expanded by 6,600 hectares. recalling all this, some leading members of the region and counties under it noted that it had been no easy job to get such a good harvest under such adverse natural conditions.

the rainfall between march and may in kweiping county, which is prone to both drought and waterlogging, was 260 mm. less than in 1963, itself a year of serious drought. more than one-fourth of the paddy fields cracked. the county party committee mobilized the commune members and cadres to fight the elements and criticize the theory "everything is decided by heaven". the commune members enumerated a host of facts about how they had built many water conservancy projects in the spirit of hard struggle and self-reliance since the setting up of the people's communes, especially since the beginning of the great proletarian cultural revolution, to prove the falsity of the reactionary idealist theory "everything is decided by heaven" advocated by confucius. they used water pumps, multi-stage waterwheels and every other available means to lead the water up the mountains. by dint of hard struggle, the commune members finally overcame the drought and transplanted the rice seedlings in good time, enlarging the rice fields by 1,400 hectares. early rice output increased 10 per cent compared with last year.

Good Early Rice Harvest in Southwest China Province

(NCNA-English Kunming, Aug. 18, 1974)

southwest china's multi-national yunnan province has just gained a good harvest of early rice, with total output 29 per cent higher than last year's. per-hectare yield rose by 450 kilogrammes.

while growing, the early rice was attacked by a cold wave with frost and snow. later, drought, floods and hailstorms hit some places. cadres and commune members of various nationalities, fired with enthusiasm for socialism through the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, battled against the elements in the revolutionary spirit of "man will conquer nature".

in the tropical and sub-tropical hsishuang panna tai autonomous chou, a rare spring cold spell destroyed one-third of the rice seeds just sown. in some places, seedling nurseries were iced over. cadres and commune members put up sheds to protect the seedlings or used smoke to melt the frost. agro-technical teams and commune members adopted a new nursing technique to meet the shortage of seedlings.

early rice area in the province was extended by more than 7,000 hectares. chienshui county of the hungho hani and yi autonomous chou built ponds and embankments and terraced hill slopes to increase the double-cropping rice acreage from 2,000 hectares to 3,800. the experience was later spread to the whole autonomous chou and early rice acreage rose by fifty per cent. output increased forty per cent.

China's Southernmost Province Reports Good Early Rice Harvest

(NCNA-English Kwangchow, Aug. 19, 1974)

south china's kwangtung province has harvested 10 per cent more early rice in both total output and per-hectare yield this year than last year. this is an all-time high.

the early rice acreage this year was extended by more than 26,600 hectares to a total of 2,066,000 hectares.

all eight administrative regions in the province and the outskirts of kwangchow reported a better harvest than last year. the foshan region, an important rice producer

at pearl river delta, had a 20 per cent increase. 105 out of the 107 counties and municipalities in the province reported increases.

there were also bigger harvests of industrial crops than last year, including peanuts, soyabean and tobacco.

since last winter irrigation and drainage systems covering 520,000 hectares of farmland in the province have been repaired. a drive to improve soil and collect more manure has been launched on an unprecedented scale.

this spring 54,000 cadres at provincial, regional and county levels went to more than 500 people's communes and 6,000 production brigades. together with grassroots cadres and commune members, they criticized lin piao for following confucius in an attempt to turn back the wheel of history. this imbued the commune members with enthusiasm for socialism and they worked hard to achieve a good early rice harvest.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND CAMEROON

Cameroon-China Football Match in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1974)

the youth football team of the cameroon national union played a friendly match with the chinese youth football team at the peking workers' stadium here this evening to a warm welcome from over 80,000 spectators.

ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and yu pu-hsueh, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, watched the match. before the match, they met with njikam simon, leader, and yaya wadjiri, deputy leader, of the visiting official sports delegation of the united republic of cameroon with a youth football team of the cameroon national union, as well as coaches and players of the cameroon and chinese football teams.

present on the occasions were leading members of chinese departments concerned including hsu han-ping, chao hsi-wu, jen chao and wang wen-chung, and cameroon ambassador to china langue-tsobgny clement and his wife.

the contest this evening was alive with expressions of friendship between the people and sportsmen of china and cameroon. the footballers of the guest team have developed an all-round game individually plus a high sense of tactics. they launched powerful offensives right after the kick-off in the first half and scored two goals successively by feeding long passes to the forwards who seized every chance to shoot. the host team played with tenacity, trying hard to catch up. in the second half, the host team organized repeated fast counter-attacks on both wings to break through the guests' defence and equalized the score by centering from the goal line for shooting at close range. the sportsmanship of courage and tenacity, unity and friendship, displayed by the footballers of both sides drew rounds of warm applause from the spectators. the match ended in a two-all draw.

CHINA AND KOREA

NPC Vice Chairman Ngapo Ngawang Jigme Meets Korean Archery Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, met and had a cordial and friendly talk with the archery delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea led by kwon yung taek here this evening.

vice-chairman ngapo ngawang jigme warmly congratulated the korean comrades on the great achievements they made during their current visit to china, particularly their success in breaking three world records. he said: "your current visit provides a good opportunity for chinese archers to learn from you."

kwon yung taek said that, through exchanges of visits and friendly matches, sportsmen of the two countries could learn from each other.

present on the occasion were hyun jun keuk, korean ambassador to china, and ju jin keuk, first secretary of the korean embassy here.

yao hsiao-cheng, leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, and wang wen-chung, leading member of a department concerned, were present.

Korean Archery Delegation Back in Peking from Shanghai

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

the archery delegation from the democratic people's republic of korea with kwon yung taek as the leader flew back here yesterday evening after winding up its friendly visit to shanghai.

the korean archery delegation arrived in shanghai from peking on august 11. while in shanghai, the korean archers had friendly matches with the chinese national archery team and the shanghai archery team. the archers of both countries showed great earnestness in competition and encouraged each other to score new successes. on the morning of august 15, kim kyang min, the korean girl who had previously cracked two world records in peking set another new world record with a score of 313 points in the women's 50 metres single-round, adding two points to the listed world mark of 311 points. the chinese archers and coaches warmly shook hands with her in congratulation.

chinese women archers chalked up two national records.

yeh chang-ming, standing committee member of the shanghai municipal revolutionary committee, and leading members of the municipal physical culture and sports committee watched the contest.

the korean comrades-in-arms were warmly welcomed at a banquet given by the municipal physical culture and sports committee. they also visited the site of the first national congress of the chinese communist party, the shanghai industrial exhibition and a children's palace and boated on the whangpoo river with shanghai archers.

CHINA AND PAKISTAN

Chinese Ambassador to Pakistan Leaves Post for Home

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 18, 1974)

chang tung, chinese ambassador to pakistan, left his post for home today.

aziz ahmad, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs, gave a dinner on august 15 for the chinese ambassador.

on august 16, ambassador chang tung held a farewell reception at the chinese embassy.

among the about 300 guests present were sahibzada farooq ali, speaker of the pakistan national assembly; sheikh mohammad rashid, minister of health and social welfare; abdul hafeez pirzada, minister of education, law and parliamentary affairs; mohammad henif, minister of labour and works; aziz ahmed, minister of state for defence and foreign affairs; general tikka khan, chief of the army staff; h.h. ahmed, chief of the naval staff and other government officials as well as friends from all walks of life.

diplomatic envoys of various countries to pakistan were also present.

Chinese Badminton Team Ends Visit to Pakistan

(NCNA-English Rawalpindi, Aug. 18, 1974)

the chinese fukien provincial badminton team led by wang shi-ming left here for home this morning after a two-week friendly visit to pakistan.

during their stay in the country, the chinese players visited islamabad, peshawar, lahore, quetta and karachi and met their pakistan counterparts in friendly matches and joint practice. friendship and coordination between the guest and host teams as shown in their play left a deep impression on the spectators.

javed iqbal, captain of the pakistan badminton team to the teheran asian games, said that the chinese team's visit provided a good opportunity for players of the two countries to learn from each other and deepened the friendship between them. this was because they believed that winning or losing was a temporary matter while friendship between china and pakistan was everlasting.

the chinese embassy here gave a dinner last night for the visit of the chinese team.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Happy Get-Together at Peking Friendship Commune Marks 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 18, 1974)

members of the china-romania friendship people's commune, in high spirits and their holiday best, had a happy get-together with comrades-in-arms from romania today in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania. as the glorious festival of the romanian people is drawing near, this commune on peking's outskirts presents a scene of joy and friendship with colourful bunting flying and cheerful songs ringing out everywhere.

when romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu, his wife and other diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy and members of the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania led by comrade uglar francisc arrived at the site of the commune revolutionary committee this morning, they were greeted with warm applause from the commune members lining the road. wang lei, vice-chairman of the peking municipal revolutionary committee, and li ming-shun, chairman of the commune revolutionary committee, and other

comrades waiting at the entrance shook hands warmly with the romanian comrades-in-arms. li ming-shun said: "we extend a warm welcome to the romanian comrades who have come to join us in our celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania." "we are very glad to be your guests and join you in marking this festival," ambassador gavrilescu replied.

the china-romania friendship people's commune was named in 1964 in celebration of the 20th anniversary of the liberation of romania. over the last decade, more than 1,000 romanian comrades have visited the people's commune and joined the commune members in working and cultivating the flower of friendship between china and romania.

since ambassador nicolae gavrilescu assumed office here over two years ago, he has been to the commune eight times.

today, the romanian comrades-in-arms were glad to see the maize and other autumn crops and various vegetables growing sturdily in a vast tract of lush green. chairman li ming-shun told the romanian comrades: "every victory won by the commune embodies your hard work."

the romanian comrades were accorded a warm welcome and cordial reception when they visited families of commune members. in the home of poor peasant tsui yu-min, the guests sitting on the edge of the brick bed chatted amicably with the hostess. ambassador gavrilescu asked her about the commune's production and the life of the commune members. he congratulated the commune members on their good harvest of vegetables and summer crops after overcoming a serious spring drought. tsui yu-min asked the ambassador to drop over again every now and then. when the guests arrived at the home of poor peasant yin yu-ling whose husband laid down his life gloriously in the liberation war, she warmly shook hands with the romanian comrades. the ambassador asked about the life of her family with deep solicitude. deeply moved and with joy, she introduced her daughter yang shu-min and her 13-year-old granddaughter li hung-yen to the ambassador. the ambassador asked li hung-yen: "what shall you do after graduation?" "i shall do whatever the motherland requires," she replied, and the ambassador nodded in appreciation.

the chinese and romanian comrades-in-arms had a get-together on the playground of the yuehkechuang middle school in the commune. the amateur theatrical group of the commune performed songs, dances and instrumental music to welcome the guests. in the "song of china-romania friendship", they sang: "though china and romania are separated by vast oceans, their revolutionary friendship will be everlasting like the torrential danube and the surging yangtze river." six young women of a production brigade sang the romanian song "in the lovely bucharest".

they said joyously: "the festival of the romanian people is ours too. we sing heartily in celebration of the brilliant festival together with the romanian comrades-in-arms." the comrades on the maramures folk song and dance ensemble from romania, in their bright costumes, performed songs and dances with a typical national flavor. the soloists from romania also sang "the great peking" and other chinese songs which they learned after arriving in china, to a rousing welcome of the commune members.

CHINA AND SYRIA

Abdul Ahmer Visits Chinese Pavilion

(NCNA-English Damascus, Aug. 17, 1974)

assistant secretary general abdul ahmer of the syrian arab baath socialist party visited the chinese pavilion of the 21st damascus international fair today.

accompanied by an feng-shih, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in syria, and wang hsueh-hsin, director of the chinese pavilion, abdul ahmer visited the sino-syrian friendship section, light industry products section, textiles section and works of art section.

at the end of the visit, abdul ahmer had a friendly talk with the chinese officials. he said that in visiting the chinese pavilion, he saw the great progress of china in its revolution and construction. he praised mutual support between the people of syria and china in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and zionism, and the constant development of friendship between the two countries.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Opening Ceremony for Sino-Vietnamese Friendship Volleyball Contests in Hanoi

(NCNA-English Hanoi, Aug. 18, 1974)

the opening ceremony of the friendship contests between the visiting "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams of the chinese people's liberation army and the men's and women's volleyball teams of the army club in hanoi were held in the vietnamese armymen's club here this afternoon.

present on the occasion were general van tien dung, member of the political bureau of the central committee of the viet nam workers' party and chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; lieutenant general nguyen don, vice-minister of national defence; lieutenant general le quang dao, deputy head of the general political department of the viet nam people's army; lieutenant general pham kiet, commander and political commissar of the people's armed security forces; major general cao van khanh, deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; colonel nam ho, acting head of the department of military training of the general staff of the viet nam people's army; hoang van tien, vice-minister of foreign affairs; and le duc chinh, acting head of the general department of physical culture and sports of viet nam.

charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in the d.r.v.n. chiu li-hsing and military attache yen ling were also present at the ceremony and watched the matches.

the viet nam armymen's club was draped with a big streamer written in both vietnamese and chinese, reading "the great friendship and fraternal militant unity between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china are indestructible exclamation" as the vietnamese and chinese players marched into the arena, warm applause burst out. the band played the national anthems of the two countries. then, cao van khanh, deputy chief of the general staff of the viet nam people's army, nam ho, acting head of the department of military training, yu wen-huai, leader of the "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams and military attache yen ling stepped down from the stand to cordially shake hands with the players of the two countries and presented flowers to them.

before the matches began, teams of the two sides exchanged pennants.

during the matches, thousands of spectators repeatedly and enthusiastically applauded the good sportsmanship and excellent skill displayed by the players of the two countries.

the matches proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere permeated with militant unity between the peoples and armies of viet nam and china.

the "august first" men's and women's volleyball teams of the chinese people's liberation army arrived here on august 16.

Peking Report Meeting Warmly Welcomes South Vietnam People's Delegation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association jointly sponsored a report meeting at the auditorium of the cultural palace for nationalities here this afternoon to warmly welcome the people's delegation from south viet nam led by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

among the guests were nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and officials of the two embassies in peking.

attending the report meeting were hu yu-chih, member of the standing committee of the national people's congress; ma wen-po, vice-foreign minister; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and kan mai, liang feng, kuo tung-chun and chao keng-nien, as well as more than one thousand people of the chinese capital.

over the rostrum were the official flag of the republic of south viet nam and the national flag of china. streamers in the auditorium were inscribed: "learn from the heroic south vietnamese people exclamation" "salute the heroic south vietnamese people exclamation"

vice-president yang chi delivered a welcoming speech at the report meeting. he said: "the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam have brought us the profound fraternal feelings and tidings of triumph of the people of south viet nam and their dauntless revolutionary spirit and valuable experience in fighting. the presence of the comrades-in-arms from south viet nam at the meeting and their reports provide us with tremendous encouragement and also a good opportunity to learn from them."

vice-president yang chi praised the people of south viet nam who have a glorious revolutionary tradition for their great victories won in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation and the new victories scored after the victory of the resistance war in the struggle to defend and build the liberated areas. he pointed out: "the heroic struggle and great victories of the vietnamese people have made important contributions to and set a brilliant example for the anti-imperialist struggle of the people of the world."

vice-president yang chi concluded: "the people of china and viet nam have forged an unbreakable militant friendship in the course of protracted struggle. following chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, the chinese people will continue to do everything possible and give all-out support to the vietnamese people's just cause till complete victory is won."

in his report at the meeting, delegation leader thich thien hao said, "the people in south viet nam have all along followed with profound feelings the brilliant victories the chinese people won in their liberation war in the past and those they are winning in the socialist construction at present."

he said that the people in south viet nam were proud to have the chinese people as their close comrades-in-arms. "we extend warm congratulations to the fraternal chinese people on their great victories and sincerely hope that they will win new and still greater victories in their cause in the future."

speaking of the situation in south viet nam, delegation leader thich thien hao said that the vietnamese people, through the protracted, heroic war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation, had defeated the war of aggression by u.s. imperialism and compelled the united states to sign the paris agreement on viet nam. "the people in south viet nam are at present waging a resolute struggle to ensure that the paris agreement is fully honoured and strictly observed," he said. "they are striving to defend and build up their powerful liberated areas and have made important progress in the political, economic, cultural and other spheres."

he vehemently denounced the puppet nguyen van thieu regime in saigon for its crimes committed with the support of u.s. imperialism in sabotaging the paris agreement and cruelly suppressing the people in south viet nam. he said that, nursed by the united states, the nguyen van thieu regime was continuing stubbornly to chute down the dangerous road of military adventures and flagrantly carrying out large-scale military encroachment on the liberated areas and destructive bombing and strafing to slaughter people. it had destroyed many hospitals, schools, temples and civilian houses.

the delegation leader declared that in order to defend the liberated areas, uphold the paris agreement, protect the people's lives and property and safeguard the revolutionary gains achieved with sweat and blood, the people in south viet nam and their liberation armed forces would resolutely mete out due punishment to the united states and the nguyen van thieu clique for their actions to sabotage the paris agreement. "we will make joint efforts with our fraternal cambodian and lao people to carry the lofty revolutionary cause to complete victory," he stated.

delegation leader thich thien hao in his speech warmly praised the revolutionary friendship and militant unity of the people of viet nam and china. "please allow our delegation to avail this opportunity to convey the sincere and profound gratitude of the people of south viet nam, the south viet nam national front for liberation and the provisional revolutionary government of the republic of south viet nam to the chinese communist party headed by respected and beloved chairman mao, the chinese government and the entire fraternal chinese people for the tremendous and effective support you have given us," he said.

luu phuoc luong, member of the delegation and a heroic fighter against the u.s. aggressors and the puppets, also made a report, giving an account of his own exploits in the war against u.s. aggression and for national salvation.

the reports of the vietnamese comrades-in-arms drew warm applause.

at the report meeting, the people's delegation from south viet nam presented a silk banner to the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and the china-viet nam friendship association. the banner was inscribed: "may the great friendship and militant unity between the people of china and viet nam remain evergreen exclamation" the silk banner presented to the delegation by the two host associations carried the inscription: "salute the heroic people of south viet nam exclamation"

TERRITORIAL WATERS

Ecuadorian Minister Reaffirms Stand for 200 Mile Sea Rights

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 18, 1974)

ecuadorian minister of natural resources gustavo jarrin reaffirmed here yesterday his country's stand for defending the 200 mile sea rights thesis.

he made the remarks at a stop-over here on his way to buenos aires, capital of argentina, for a meeting of the latin american energy organization.

minister jarrin stressed that time is proving the rationality of the 200 mile sea sovereignty thesis not only for fishery resources rights but also for rights over petroleum and other marine resources of incalculable value.

persisting in the 200 mile thesis, he also declared that all scientific marine research must be under the control of the littoral countries, and not that of the international organizations as proposed by the superpowers.

Peruvian Foreign Minister Reaffirms Stand for defending 200-Mile Sea Rights

(NCNA-English Lima, Aug. 18, 1974)

peru maintains a firm and irreducible stand in affirming the national sovereignty over the sea-bed and sub-soil within 200 miles so as to safeguard and preserve its natural resources, peruvian foreign minister miguel angel de la flor declared here yesterday.

together with other third world countries, peru has voiced clearly its position in demanding the establishment of an international authority of all countries of the world to assume the responsibility of exploring and exploiting the sea floor, the minister said. this position of peru's is in conformity with the principle that international sea is the property of mankind, he added.

the minister also denounced transnational banana companies for causing serious problems in the fraternal central american countries and for trying to make economic and political penetration in under-developed countries.

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STRUGGLE BETWEEN TWO LINES OF APPOINTING PEOPLE

The Struggle Between the Two Lines of Appointing People in the Course of Founding the Ch'in Dynasty

- Also commenting on Li Szu's "Written Admonition against the Expulsion of Visitors"

by

the Mass Criticism Unit of Wuhan University

(Peking Kuang-ming Jih-pao July 11, 1974)

In the year 221 B.C. Ch'in Shih Huang founded the first unified feudal dynasty in Chinese history. Li Pai, a great poet of the T'ang Dynasty, had written a poem that was full of passion in praise of him: "The King of Ch'in mopped up the empire with the heroic stare of a tiger. He brandished his sword to cut out the drifting clouds, and all feudal princes came westward. With his ambitious scheme backed by brilliant judgment, his great caliber reigned over all men of talent." (Li Pai's "Ancient Practice") Ch'in Shih Huang was worthy of this description. Conforming to the trend of historical development, he firmly adhered to the Legalist line, relied on the reformers, and was the first to consummate the great undertaking of unifying China.

In the course of founding the Ch'in Dynasty, there was at all times the struggle between the two political and ideological lines--between the revision of law and political reform on the one hand and restoration and regression on the other. This determined that on the question of appointing people, there was also the struggle between "appointing people on their merit" and "appointing people by favoritism." Li Szu's "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" gave concentrated expression to the progressive viewpoint of the Legalist school on the question of appointing people.

However, for more than 2,000 years, the Confucian worshippers of the landlord and bourgeois classes, including Lin Piao and his ilk, viciously cursed Ch'in Shih Huang and tried their utmost to disparage Li Szu. The "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" was also wantonly distorted and attacked by them. Consequently, in connection with the struggle

between the two lines in the course of founding the Ch'in Dynasty, a correct understanding of the political content of the "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" and its significance is quite essential to our drawing experiences and lessons from the two-line struggle in history in order to deepen the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius.

I.

After a 150 years long period extending from the "implementation of Lord Shang's law" ("Ho Shih" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) by Duke Hsiao to Ch'in Shih Huang's "cracking his whip over the empire," Ch'in finally consummated the great undertaking of unification through "swallowing up the two Chous and destroying the feudal princes" ("Biographic Sketches of Ch'in Shih Huang" in Records of the Historian). Because the personnel appointed to carry out the reformist line by the Ch'in State were mostly "foreign-born officials" from various states on the Central Plains, the struggle between the two lines in appointing people in the Ch'in State was consequently often expressed in the form of struggle between those for and against the appointment of foreign-born officials. Li Szu's "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" was written in the year 238 B.C. It was a product of the struggle between the two lines at that time and also represented the development of the Legalist line in appointing people since Duke Hsiao of Ch'in in the struggle.

The first round of this struggle lasted from the appointment of Shang Yang by Duke Hsiao of Ch'in to implement political reforms to the murder of Shang Yang.

When Duke Hsiao of Ch'in came to the throne in the year 361 B.C., the transformation of the slavery system into the feudal system had begun to be carried out to varying extents in the six states on the Central Plains. Because the political reforms carried out by different states were at variance, there consequently appeared changes that either led to the transformation of the weak into the strong or the strong into the weak. At the time, the Ch'in State was on the crossroads of reform and regression.

Prior to Duke Hsiao of Ch'in, although the Ch'in State had implemented such a new system as the "first taxed crop," yet because the influence of the slave-owning aritocracy was still very strong, the reform was far from thorough. Consequently, the state was poor and weak, and "the feudal princes despised Ch'in" and "treated it as I and Ti" (the various feudal states looked down upon the Ch'in State and treated it like the backward nationalities such as I and Ti). As the representative of the newly emerging landlord class, Duke Hsiao of Ch'in considered the position the Ch'in State was in as "the greatest shame." He "constantly agonized over it" and urgently called for changing that state of affairs. Consequently, he firmly chose the reformist line of the Legalist school.

As soon as he came to the throne, he issued a decree: "I'll honor with high offices and share my land with those foreign-born officials who can offer wonderful schemes to make Ch'in strong" (see the "Biographic Sketches of Ch'in" in the Records of the Historian for the above quotations). This was actually an appeal to the reformist forces of the landlord class for support. It threw open the main gate for the reformists from various

states to participate in politics in the Ch'in State, and was a negation of the system of "hereditory ranks and emoluments" based on the monopoly of political power by the old aristocracy and the line of appointing people by favoritism.

Shang Yang, an outstanding representative of the Legalist school, responded to the appeal of Duke Hsiao of Ch'in for "men of talent" and came from the Wei State to the Ch'in State to serve as a foreign-born official. He was welcomed and offered an important post by Duke Hsiao of Ch'in, and eventually became the Prime Minister. Backed by Duke Hsiao of Ch'in, Shang Yang "thought of nothing else, and he dedicated himself wholly to public interests with no thought for personal gains" (Quoted from Liu Hsiang's "New Preface" to the collected explanations for the "Collected Biographies of Lord Shang" in the Records of the Historian). He carried out drastic reforms and swiftly enabled the Ch'in State which was a weak state based on the slavery system to become in one leap a feudal power "with powerful armed forces feared by the feudal princes."

Where there was reform, there was also restoration. The reformist line carried out by Shang Yang was vigorously opposed by the restoration forces of the slave owners. They "resented Shang Yang's law even more than their private feuds" ("Negation of Yang" in On Salt and Iron), and no sooner Duke Hsiao of Ch'in died, Shang Yang was immediately murdered by the restoration forces of the slave owners with the torture of having his body torn apart between two chariots.

Han Fei said, "After the death of Duke Hsiao and Lord Shang, King Hui came to the throne, but the law of Ch'in was still going strong." ("Law Making" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) Although Shang Yang was murdered by the old aristocracy of the Ch'in State, the Legalist line formulated by him had not been wiped out. Therefore, there were still large numbers of representatives of the newly emerging landlord class rushing from the Central Plains to the Ch'in State to serve as foreign-born officials.

After King Chao of Ch'in came to the throne, he recognized that "Confucianism was of no benefit to the state." Therefore, the well-known representative figures of the Legalist school Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tse came respectively from the Wei State and the Yen State to Ch'in. Backed by King Chao of Ch'in, they inherited Shang Yang's cause and went on to carry out political reforms to hit at the restoration activities of the old aristocracy. They formulated the strategic policy of "making friends with distant countries and attacking the neighboring ones" ("Collected Biographies of Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tse" in Records of the Historian), thus making political preparations for and rendering positive contributions toward building up the political power of the newly emerging landlord power for the unification of the six states under Ch'in.

Of course, the restoration forces of the slave owners also had never discontinued their activities, and they had never relaxed for a moment in the struggle against the foreign-born officials. Wei Jan, a brother-in-law

of King Hui of Ch'in, was the representative of the restoration forces during this period. He made use of his apron-string relations to muster the old aristocrats to form a restoration clique, and attempted to frame up King Chao of Ch'in and control political power in Ch'in. They slandered the foreign-born officials as "causing confusion in the country of others" (Ibid), and used the method of checking up vehicles and travelers to prevent with every effort the entry of foreigners into the Ch'in State. All kinds of pressure were brought to bear on the foreign-born officials already in the Ch'in State. Later, it was under such pressure that Fan Sui and Ts'ai Tse who were in power in the Ch'in State had to step down from the political stage one after another.

It could be seen that the struggle between restoration and counter-restoration or the struggle for and against the appointment of foreign-born officials was still hotly pursued.

By the time of Ch'in Shih Huang, this struggle had entered the stage of a life-and-death battle, and the situation of the struggle became even more violent and complicated.

The slave owner and big-time merchant Lü Pu-wei who owned "10,000 household servants" used the despicable means of political speculation to seize power and become Prime Minister under King Chuanghsiang of Ch'in. He openly carried out Confucius' restoration line for "reviving states that are extinct, restoring families whose line of succession has been broken and calling to office those who have fallen into obscurity," and became the general representative of the restoration forces of the Ch'in State at that time. He organized together with Lao Ai and others the slave-owning aristocracy on the decline to form a conspiratorial clique for staging a coup d'etat, and vainly attempted to topple the Ch'in regime. At the same time, the old aristocracy of the various feudal states on the Central Plains were also extremely hostile to the political power of the newly emerging landlord class in the Ch'in State, and they organized a counter-revolutionary alliance to encircle the Ch'in State and support the subversive activities of the restoration forces within the Ch'in State. Consequently, the significance of this struggle waged by Ch'in Shih Huang went far beyond the confines of the Ch'in State, and it was in fact a life-and-death battle between restoration and counter-restoration within the confines of China as a whole.

Ch'in Shih Huang firmly adhered to Shang Yang's Legalist line, continued to rely on the reformists and dealt a telling blow to the rabid counter-offensive of the restoration forces. As soon as he came to power in the year 238 B.C., he resolutely and decisively smashed the reactionary coup d'etat staged by the restoration forces headed by Lü Pu-wei and Lao Ai. He "wiped out the three kindreds of Lao Ai" and dismissed Lü Pu-wei from office. As Ch'in Shih Huang hit back at the restoration forces at home, he adopted the proposals of foreign-born officials Li Szu and Wei Liao, launched a powerful political and military offensive abroad and actively pursued the unification war.

However, the slave-owning aristocracy would never take their defeat lying down. After Lü Pu-wei was banished to Honan, he still refused to give up hope. There "visitors and envoys from the feudal states came in an endless stream" ("Collected Biographies of Lü Pu-wei" in Records of the Historian). He secretly worked in collusion with the old aristocracy of the six states and vainly attempted to seek external help from the reactionary forces in order to stage a comeback.

It was at this juncture that the "high ministers of the imperial family" made all kinds of wild talks not substantiated by evidence to create confusion, and they availed themselves of the opportunity to foment the "call for the expulsion of all visitors" ("Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in Records of the Historian). This actually represented the collaboration of Lü Pu-wei who attempted to bring in restoration forces from abroad and the "high ministers of the imperial family" who attempted to drive away the reformist forces at home to realize their criminal goal of isolating and toppling Ch'in Shih Huang's political power.

At a time the restoration forces made much noise about the "expulsion of visitors," although Li Szu as a foreign-born official was also listed for deportation and had actually been escorted to the border of the Ch'in State, he was not in the least discouraged. He stood forth and submitted to Ch'in Shih Huang his "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" to make a scathing attack against the fallacy of "expulsion of visitors" and to expose the conspiracy of the instigators.

II.

By making a serious analysis of the political content of the "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" in conjunction with the realities of class struggle and the two-line struggle at that time, we can see more clearly that it was not any empty talk for stirring up others with sensational statements, but an important document elucidating the political views of the newly emerging landlord class, a militant manifesto for exposing the restoration plot of the slave-owner class.

The "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" fully affirmed the historical achievements of the foreign-born officials and refuted the slanders spread by the restoration clique of the slave owners in the Ch'in State against the foreign-born officials. Those who favored the expulsion of visitors claimed that all foreign-born officials were undesirable because they had come to sabotage the Ch'in State for the interests of their own states. In light of these slanders, Li Szu summed up historically the political achievements scored by the foreign-born officials who had been appointed to carry out the reformist line under the reigns of several sovereigns in the State of Ch'in since Duke Mu of Ch'in and especially since Duke Hsiao of Ch'in. He pointed out that because "Duke Hsiao implemented Shang Yang's law to change common practice and customs," the reformist line was firmly established and the Ch'in State was assured of a road that "brought prosperity to the people and made the country wealthy and powerful." Because "King Hui adopted Chang I's stratagem," "the six states broke up their confederacy and turned westward to pay homage to Ch'in," thus enabling the unification

war to make important progress. Because "King Chao got hold of Fan Sui," "he strengthened the duchy, shut out the powerful families," hit further at the influence of the slave-owning aristocracy, strengthened the political power of the newly emerging landlord class and laid down the foundation for "Ch'in to establish the reign of an emperor." He counter-questioned, "Seen in this light, in what respect have the visitors let down Ch'in?"

Li Szu was of the view that the four reigns of sovereigns in the Ch'in State owed their political achievements to "the meritorious deeds of the visitors." If Ch'in had not employed the foreign-born officials, it would not be "as wealthy as it is in fact and as powerful as it is in name." In this connection, Han Fei had also pointed out: "Ch'u became devitalized and disorderly because it did not use Wu Ch'i, and Ch'in became wealthy and powerful because it implemented Shang Yang's law" ("Wen T'ien" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) They fully affirmed the historical achievements of the foreign-born officials from the Legalist stand. Of course, it was still not possible for them to see the decisive role played by the political line toward the line of appointing people. It was precisely because the correct political line occupied the dominant position in the State of Ch'in that it was possible to implement better the line of "appointing people on their merit," and the role of the foreign-born officials could be brought into play.

The "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" criticized the reactionary call for "the expulsion of all visitors" and put forward the criteria of the newly emerging landlord class for appointing people. The call for "the expulsion of all visitors" was hypocritical. In the political life of the Ch'in State, the foreign-born officials had their specific political significance. This mainly referred to the reformists who were drawn from various states because the Legalist line was implemented in the Ch'in State. As to the allegation that among people coming to the Ch'in State, fish were mixed with dragons, there were mud and sand, and there were representative figures of different classes. Seen from the law of class struggle, this was something inevitable.

For example, Wei Jan and Lü Pu-wei who wormed their way into the political power of the Ch'in State to carry out restoration activities were also aliens. But it was precisely this Wei Jan who had denounced the foreign-born officials for "merely stirring up confusion in the country of others," and it was Fan Sui who directed the spearhead of struggle at Wei Jan when he helped King Chao of Ch'in to strengthen the dictatorship of the newly emerging landlord class. It could be seen that the class front was very distinct among the foreign-born officials. The clamor of the restoration forces for "the expulsion of all visitors" was an attempt to confuse the class front of the foreign-born officials and achieve the object of negating the Legalist line and opposing the reformist forces under the pretext of opposing all aliens.

Consequently, Li Szu bared the hypocritical nature of this reactionary slogan for "the expulsion of all visitors." He pointed out that all things used by Ch'in were in fact determined by whether or not they were useful to Ch'in and not by whether or not they were produced in Ch'in. Outwardly, the call made no mention of criteria favorable to Ch'in, but it actually opposed the reformist forces of the newly emerging landlord class for

upholding the interests of the slave-owner class on the decline. Consequently, the expulsion of visitors and the opposition to the expulsion of visitors were definitely not any struggle between things of Ch'in origin and things not of Ch'in origin, but the struggle between the two political forces of the reformist school and the restoration school. Therefore, Li Szu was of the view that on the question of appointing people, it was definitely not possible to "oust all people not of Ch'in origin and expel all visitors," and it was necessary to "question whether they are acceptable or unacceptable," "whether they are right or wrong."

Li Szu had a clearcut political criterion in his "questioning whether people are acceptable or unacceptable" and "whether they are right or wrong." This political criterion was fully embodied in his affirming the achievements of Shang Yang, Fan Sui and others. This called for the ability "to change common practice and customs," in other words, to adhere to the reformist line; the ability to "strengthen the duchy and to shut out the powerful families" or the ability to serve the political objective of strengthening the feudal political power and hit at the old aristocracy; the ability to possess the ideal of "riding over the empire, subjugating the feudal princes" and "enabling Ch'in to found the reign of an emperor," in other words, to bear in mind the strategy of unifying the whole of China. Li Szu inherited from philosopher Hsün who held that "men of virtue and ability should not wait their turns for appointment" the thought of "appointing people on their merit." He also made it more specific, and the criteria for appointing people he put forward possessed a clearcut class content and the salient features of the era.

When expounding his political views, Li Szu pointed out that jade, pearls, sharp daggers, thoroughbreds, ornaments, gold, tin, cinnabar and indigo produced in other countries were at that time used in Ch'in and that the "exotic music" of Cheng, Wei and Sangchien was in wide circulation in the Ch'in State. This objectively reflected the wide exchange of material resources and culture at that time and the historical trend that posed the demand for the realization of the great unification.

Philosopher Hsün, an advanced thinker of the newly emerging landlord class and the teacher of Li Szu, had long ago called for "one empire." He was of the view that only in this way could "all things in the world be utilized to the maximum" ("Imperial System" in Works of Philosopher Hsün). This was the new phase of great feudal unification aspired by the newly emerging landlord class. By the time of Li Szu, this new phase was on the brink of being translated into reality. As soon as he came to the Ch'in State, he was so full of confidence that he submitted to Ch'in Shih Huang his writing "On Unification" in which he pointed out, "As Ch'in is so strong, the virtue of Your Majesty" "is capable of wiping out the feudal princes, founding the reign of an emperor and unifying the empire" ("Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in Records of the Historian). This revealed that his strategic thought was in conformity with the trend of historical development.

At that time, Li Szu further expounded in his "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" that for the purpose of consummating the great unification cause of "riding over the empire and subjugating the feudal princes," it was necessary to have substantial manpower, material resources and armed forces. He was of the view that "those with a vast territory have plenty of grain, those with a big country have plenty of people, and when the army is strong the soldiers are brave." To achieve this, it was necessary to embrace the broad field of vision of "making no distinction between land in all corners of the empire and the people of all states" and to implement the strategic principle of "not turning away the common people." He said, "Mount Tai owes its size to the massing of earth, and the rivers and seas owe their depth to their taking in flow from the streams. A king can reveal his virtue by not turning away the common people." This reflected his broad mindedness as a statesman of the progressive class and his spiritual outlook that was full of vigor and vitality.

What Li Szu called "not turning away the common people," when made specific, included the two aspects of not "abandoning the common people" and not "turning away the visitors." This meant that it was necessary to win the support of the masses and to recruit and employ a broad range of reformists of the newly emerging landlord class.

When Philosopher Hsün summed up the experiences and lessons drawn from the annexation war at the time, he was of the opinion that "annexation is easy but consolidation is difficult." He meant that it was easy to win victory in a war of annexation, but it was difficult to consolidate the fruit of victory. Consequently, he advocated "consolidating the scholars with propriety and consolidating the people with government" to insure that "things won are consolidated and annexation is not implemented by coercion" ("On War" in Works of Philosopher Hsün) What Hsün K'uang called "propriety" here referred to the propriety of the landlord class.

Li Szu assimilated philosopher Hsün's correct thought. He not only pointed out the necessity to "consolidate the scholars," but also pointed out that the Ch'in State had a realistic objective foundation for appointing "foreign-born officials" because there were "many scholars who are not born in but are willing to be loyal to Ch'in." This was created by the situation of the imbalanced development of class struggle and the two-line struggle between the Ch'in State and the six states on the Central Plains.

On the one hand, because the various states on the Central Plains and especially the three states of Han, Chao and Wei had implemented earlier the transformation of the slavery system into the feudal system and had carried out to varying extents the reformist line for revision of law, they had steeled and brought up large numbers of reformists of the newly emerging landlord class in the practice of struggle for revision of law and reform. In the Wei State alone, after Li K'uei, there had emerged Wu Ch'i, Shang Yang, Fan Sui and other well-known Legalists. However, the political reforms were not carried out with thoroughness in these states, and under the rule of the restorationist line of the conservative forces, the line of "appointing people by favoritism" was carried out, and premiership was in the hands of the aristocrats of the imperial family in various states.

For example, there were T'ien Chi, T'ien Ying and T'ien Wen (Prince Meng Ch'ang) in the State of Ch'i, Chao Sheng (Prince P'ing Yüan) in the State of Chao, and Wu Chi (Prince Hsin Ling) in the State of Wei. As to the State of Ch'u, due to the failure of Wu Ch'i's political reforms, military and political powers were in the hands of three groups of aristocrats of the imperialist family bearing the surnames of Ch'ü, Ching and Chao, and Ling-yin, Tzu-lan and Huang Hsieh (Prince P'ing Yüan) succeeded each other as the Prime Minister. Although they also retained scholars, yet because they carried out a political line that ran counter to the trend of historical development, this determined that they could only use money and beautiful girls and the despicable means of granting minor favors to recruit some of those fellows in pursuit of fame and gains.

For example, there were the desperado Ching K'o, Feng Huan who yearned for nice food and a carriage all day long, some persons gifted with various kinds of talent or skill useful in emergency, some atrocious and ruthless fellows ("Collected Biographies of Prince Meng Ch'ang" in Records of the Historian), or some people who were strong at nothing but held posts without the necessary qualifications just to make up the number. Large numbers of well-educated scholars of the newly emerging landlord class were, however, ostracized, attacked and ruthlessly persecuted, and they found it untenable in these states.

On the other hand, Shang Yang's revision of law had triumphed and political reforms were carried out with relative thoroughness in the Ch'in State. As philosopher Hsün stated, "There is some resemblance to perfect administration in Ch'in" ("Powerful States" in Works of Philosopher Hsün). For the purpose of carrying out the Legalist line, the Ch'in State was in need of reformists and capable of accommodating them. Consequently, it offered strong attraction to the reformist forces from all states. While the political power of Ch'in needed the support of plenty of reformist forces, the broad masses of the reformists of the newly emerging landlord class also needed such a stage of activity as the political power of Ch'in to realize their political ideals.

Before Li Szu went to Ch'in, he told philosopher Hsün, "Now that the King of Ch'in wants to swallow up the whole empire and reign as emperor, there is a chance for a commoner to show his ability and this is the time for the political agents" ("Collected Biographies of Li Szu" in Records of the Historian). This represented the common desire of these reformers who yearned for the Ch'in State. With the class acumen of the newly emerging landlord class, Li Szu opportunely pointed out this situation. On this foundation, he put forward the view of "not turning away the common people," and formulated the strategic principle that conformed to the reality for implementing Ch'in Shih Huang's unification cause.

Finally, the "Written Admonition Against the Expulsion of Visitors" profoundly bared the political plot of the restoration forces in calling for "the expulsion of visitors." Li Szu pointed out that the call of the restoration faction for "ousting all people not of Ch'in origin and expelling all visitors" not only would lead to the expulsion of the existing reformist forces thus enfeebling the new political power of the Ch'in State,

but also would deter "the scholars of the empire from going westward to Ch'in," thus further isolating the Ch'in State. This would cause the Ch'in State "to enfeeble itself at home and incur the resentment of other feudal princes abroad," and would lead to the downfall of the Ch'in regime. Li Szu's exposure showed that "the call for the expulsion of all visitors," by ejecting and attacking the reformists, would bring about endless troubles in the future. Seen from the acute and complicated situation of class struggle and the two-line struggle at that time, this exposure by Li Szu hit the nail on the head and provided food for thought.

Ch'in Shih Huang naturally accepted Li Szu's proposal. He immediately annulled the "order for the expulsion of visitors," sent men to bring back Li Szu from the border, and continued to give him important assignments. This effectively thwarted the conspiratorial subversive activities of the restoration forces of the slave owners, strengthened and enlarged the class forces of the newly emerging feudal political power in the Ch'in State, and ideologically and organizationally prepared conditions for the unification of the six states. Subsequently, after fighting south and north for more than ten years, Ch'in Shih Huang finally founded the first unified centralist feudal dynasty in the land of China.

III.

The great leader Chairman Mao points out, "Throughout our national history there have been two sharply contrasting lines on the subject of the use of cadres, one being to 'appoint people on their merit,' and the other to 'appoint people by favoritism.'" The history of the struggle between the two lines in the course of founding the Ch'in Dynasty shows that the political line determines the line of appointing people and that the line of appointing people also directly serves the political line. Consequently, "appointing people on their merit" and "appointing people by favoritism" also constitute an important part of the struggle between the Legalist line and the Confucian line.

Confucius who stubbornly upheld the slavery system and put forward the counter-revolutionary program for "subduing one's self and returning to propriety" was the concocter of the line of "appointing people by favoritism." Because ancient China followed the clannish slavery system, Confucius attempted to make use of clannish blood relationship as an important bond to uphold the solidarity of the slave-owning aristocracy and also as a bastion for precluding the newly emerging landlord class from the political stage so as to uphold the dictatorship of the slave owners. He therefore brought forth the line of "appointing people by favoritism" through publicizing, "Let him be filial and kind to all; then they will be faithful to him" ("Wei Cheng" in Confucian Analects), "When those who are in high stations perform well all their duties to their relations," and "When old Friends are not neglected by them" ("T'ai Po" in Confucian Analects). Mencius who stubbornly clung to Confucius' restoration line had said that should the sovereign employ men of talents, he would "cause the low to overstep the honorable, and strangers to overstep his relatives" ("Liang Hui Wang Part II" in Works of Mencius). This likewise bared his

stubborn stand in upholding the line of "appointing people by favoritism." The political form for upholding the line of "appointing people by favoritism" was the system of conferring hereditary titles with "hereditary offices and emoluments" which the Confucian school spared no effort to maintain.

Following the development of the feudal economy, the newly emerging landlord class got increasingly dissatisfied with their status for lack of political authority, and they urgently called for the destruction of the oligarchy of the slave-owning aristocracy. Giving tit for tat, they put forward the call for "appointing people on their merit" and abolishing the system of conferring hereditary titles. Li K'uei, a pioneer of the Legalist school, called for "feeding those who have worked hard and granting emoluments to those with merits" ("Cheng Li" in Shuo Yüan), and Wu Ch'i called for "rescinding emoluments from the descendants of titled lords after the third generation" (" Ho Shih" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei) so as to restrict the hereditary prerogatives of the slave-owning aristocracy. Shang Yang set criteria for evaluating services, granting rewards and appointing people by calling for "honoring those with meritorious services and not embellishing those without meritious services although they are rich" ("Collected Biographies of Lord Shang" in Records of the Historian). Philosopher Hsün went further and called for the demotion of the incompetant "descedants of princes, dukes and officials" as "commoners" and the promotion of "the descendants of commoners" with ability as "ministers and high officers" ("Imperialist system" in Works of Philosopher Hsün). This not only called for restrictions but actually advocated the abolition of the hereditary prerogatives of the slave-owning aristocracy. Han Fei's call for "making no exception with high ministers in punishment and the common people in reward" actually incorporated the aristocrats and the "common people" alike within the framework of punishment and reward. He said, "Nomination of people should avoid neither relatives nor enemies." This showed that he was not opposed without exception to the appointment of relatives, but was for the employment of people according to their ability" (the above quotations are from "Yu Tu," "Shuo I" and "Chu Tao" in Works of Philosopher Han Fei). As the spokesmen of the newly emerging landlord class, the criteria of "merit" and "ability" they laid down for "appointing people on their merit" and "employing people according to their ability" were for serving the fundamental interests of the newly emerging landlord class and had their clearcut class content and class limitations. At the time, however, these views were of some progressive significance in breaking through the monopoly of political power by a handful of slave-owning aristocracy and in opposing the line of "appointing people by favoritism" and the slavery system upheld by it.

The proletariat and their political party follow the Marxist political line which is in conformity with the law of historical development and represents the fundamental interests of the broad masses of laboring people. Consequently, only the proletariat and its political party can implement a genuine line of "appointing people on their merit," and organize the overwhelming majority of people to realize the great cause of communism. Because the chieftains of all opportunist lines represent the interests of the exploiters in the minority, this determines that they necessarily have to seek help from the sectarian line of "appointing people by favoritism." Lin Piao and company formed factions for selfish ends, vigorously hatched

intrigues and plots, offered offices and made promises to their sworn confederates, and pieced together big and small counter-revolutionary "squadrons." In the face of the powerful dictatorship of the proletariat, they could only find themselves in total isolation and were thoroughly wiped out in the end.

Over the course of half a century, in the course of leading the whole Party to wage struggle against various opportunist lines, Chairman Mao has formulated for our Party a Marxist political line. Meanwhile, he also has formulated a proletarian cadre line based on "appointing people on their merit" and various cadre policies to effectively insure the implementation of the political line of the Party and the victory of the revolutionary cause. The great proletarian cultural revolution has smashed the two bourgeois headquarters headed by Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao and weeded out a handful of bad people who had infiltrated into the cadre ranks, thus further purifying the cadre ranks. Meanwhile, under the principle of three-in-one combination of the old, the middle-aged and the young, the broad masses of new and old cadres, fighting in unity in leadership organs at various levels, have played an enormous role in implementing Chairman Mao's proletarian revolutionary line and the general and specific policies of the Party. They are leading the broad masses to march forward courageously along the basic line of the Party and the road of continuing the revolution. "I advise Heaven to re-invigorate itself and bestow men of talents of more than one category" (Kung Tzu-chen's "Assorted Poems of Chihai"). The vigorous political situation of the continuous appearance of great talents dreamed by this progressive poet is being translated into reality in our great socialist fahterland.

* * *

ROLE OF WORKERS ON THE EDUCATIONAL BATTLE FRONT

Deepen the Criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius Use Marxism to Occupy the Grounds of Education

by

the Mao Tsetung Thought Propaganda Team of the Workers and the PLA Stationing at Tsinghua University and Peking University

(Peking, Kuang-ming Jih-pao, July 27, 1974)

On July 27, 1968, under the great call of Chairman Mao, an army of industrial workers mounted in an imposing manner the stage of struggle-criticism-transformation in the realm of the superstructure. It has been six years between now and then. At present, in the course of conducting the great political and ideological struggle of criticizing Lin Piao and Confucius, we of the workers' propaganda team must further carry forward the dauntless heroic spirit and the revolutionary creative spirit of the working class, and under the leadership of the Party, assume the posture of the main force to develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popular, and sustained way, and to realize the great historic mission of using Marxism to occupy the grounds of education.

For more than two thousand years, the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius have spread their pernicious influence wide and deep on the grounds of education, and the revisionist line in education of Liu Shao-ch'i and Lin Piao is precisely the spiritual prop of this kind of reactionary thinking. The history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the entire history of class struggle show that only by taking the workers, peasants and soldiers as the main force and using powerful ideological weapon of Marxism under the leadership of the proletariat can we thoroughly triumph over revisionism and the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius and realize the proletarian revolution in education.

The practice of struggle in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius has made us understand that in order to bring into full play its leading role as the main force the working class must free itself of restrictive idea, emancipate itself ideologically, dare to think and act, and proceed after learning the difficulties. The allegations that "the study of history is the business of experts not fit for the uneducated", "the business of the department of arts and not the departments of sciences and engineering," "the business of old people not for young people" are all reprints of the prejudices of the exploiting classes, such as "only the wise of the highest class and the stupid of the lowest class cannot be changed", and "those who are outside of the trade cannot lead those who are inside the trade", etc., and are superstitious ideas for restraining people mentally. We of the working class must smash these prejudices and superstitions with the revolutionary spirit of going against the tide. If we do not know the classic writings, we can study; if we know little about history, we can seriously read books. The key lies in the correctness

of the line and orientation, and in reliance on the masses. Some members of the propaganda team have aptly said, "Since we laboring people have created history, we can study history and reverse once again the history that had been reversed by the exploiting classes"!

We organized the masses to attack the stubborn bastion of the doctrines of Confucius and Mencius. Some people thought that the Confuian Analects could only be annotated but not criticized. The worker-peasant-soldier students of the Philosophy Department of Peking University dared to operate on the head of the "sage" of the reactionary classes, and in a relatively short period of time, they wrote a book called "Commentaries on the Confucian Analects". The masses emancipated themselves ideologically, and revolutionary new things emerged one after another: The members of the propaganda team and the workers of the school mounted the rostrum to teach theory, give guidance in the study of works by Marx, Lenin and Chairman Mao, and comment on the Legalist writings. A large number of worker-peasant-soldier students went to society to publicize the history of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism. Together with the workers, peasants and soldiers, the broad masses of revolutionary teachers studied the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and wrote essays of criticism. The things which the bourgeois "authorities" dared not and also could not think about in the past have today been carried out bu the masses led by the working class. The facts show that provided we seriously study Marxist-Leninism and Mao Tsetung Thought, embrace the the high hopes and great ambition of the main force, and carry forward the thoroughgoing revolutionary spirit of the proletariat, we can overcome all difficulties and constantly push the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius forward.

The practice of struggle in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius makes us profoundly feel that "our struggle needs Marxism". If the proletariat wants to exercise all-round dictatorship over the bourgeoisie in the superstructure including various spheres of culture, it must bring up a colossal contingent of Marxist theorists in the process of struggle. On the one hand, we must strive to transform the original professional ranks of theorists and let them serve well the proletariat in actual class struggle and the two-line struggle. Meanwhile, we must vigorously train the ranks of mass theorists, and pay special attention to strengthening the building of the ranks of theorists among the school workers and the worker-peasant-soldier students. The workers from two schools also have organized a contingent of 500 theorists. They are energetic, willing to learn, and able to fight. Charged ahead and taking enemy position in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, they have become the most vigorous and powerful force. At present, the professional and mass ranks of theorists work in close coordination and use the Marixst viewpoint to study the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism and the entire history of class struggle. They annotate the Legalist works, criticize the books of the Confucian school, study the history of education and the influence of the struggle between Confucianism and Legalism on science and technology, theoretically sum up the experience of the revolution in education and better combine the historical experience with actual class struggle and the two-line struggle to serve the consolidation of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The practice of struggle in the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius makes us understand that in order to bring into full play its leading role as the main force, the working class must fully rely on the masses, unite all those people that can be united, bring into play all positive factors, energetically train the ranks of activists, organize an imposing revolutionary army and vigorously launch revolutionary mass movements. Since the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, through going out and inviting in, we have, together with the broad masses of workers, peasants and soldiers, diligently liberated philosophy, literature, history, natural science, etc. from the classrooms and textbooks and turned them into sharp weapons in the hands of the masses.

From February this year to the present, over ten thousand teachers and students of the two schools have gone to factories, the countryside and armed force units to operate school with open doors, and to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, criticize the bourgeoisie, and carry out the revolution in education together with the workers, peasants, and soldiers. The teachers and students of the department of arts of Peking University have in the past few months held 14 sessions of study classes for the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius participated by over 1,600 units and more than 8,000 people. Meanwhile, they have given lectures to an audience of over 500,000 people on the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius and the history of struggle between Confucianism and Legalism.

In the school, through organizing study classes, political evening schools, mass criticism units, theoretical groups, commentary groups, lecture groups, and other media, we have extensively organized and mobilized the broad masses of teachers, students, staff members and their family dependents, brought into full play their revolutionary enthusiasm and creativity. The use of the viewpoint of Marxism to study the present situation and history has become a wide spread mass movement.

In the criticism of Lin Piao and Confucius, we at all times persisted in implementing the intellectual policy, uniting all those intellectuals who are willing to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, guiding them to seriously transform their world outlook in the process of combining themselves with the workers and peasants, and giving full play to their positive role. We pay attention to strictly distinguishing and correctly handling the two types of contradictions of different nature. For comrades who have committed mistakes of this or that kind, we adhere to the policy "Unity--criticism--unity". Even those who consistently honored Confucius in the past but are now willing to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius are also welcomed to join the fight and are encouraged to transform their world outlook in the struggle so as to bring all positive factors into play.

An old professor of philosophy almost 80 years old in Peking University had consistently honored Confucius in the past few dozens of years. Through our patient education and assistance, he began to hit back and actively participated in the revolutionary mass criticism. He also made a self-criticism of his own thinking in honoring Confucius. We affirmed his progress. This old professor deeply felt the warmth of the Party's policy and composed with excitement the following poem: "Once a Confucian worshipper, I now follow the footsteps of the workers and peasants. Thanks

to the elderly person who guides my way, I have been able to step out of the right path as of today and to say goodbye to the wrong doings of the past." In the wake of the deepening of the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius, the spiritual outlook of the broad masses of intellectuals is undergoing a profound change. Under the leadership of the Party, they have actively made contributions to the criticism on Lin Piao and Confucius, as well as the revolution in education.

Six years ago, when the working class first made its way into the schools, Chairman Mao pointed out: "The workers' propaganda teams should stay permanently in the schools and take part in fulfilling all the tasks of struggle-criticism-transformation in the schools". Over the past six years, under the solicitude of Chairman Mao and the Party Central Committee, the struggle-criticism-transformation in Peking University and Tsinghua University has won great victories. However, compared with the historic mission of the working class, this is but the first step in the long march, and we have a long distance to cover in the future and more formidable tasks lying ahead.. We shall never be unworthy of the earnest hopes of the Party and Chairman Mao and the trust of the entire working class. We must continue to develop the movement to criticize Lin Piao and Confucius in a deep-going, popular and sustained way, and realize the great historic mission of using Marxism to occupy the entire realm of the superstructure. We must "be resolute, fear no sacrifice and surmount all difficulties to win victory".

* * *

THEATRICAL FESTIVAL

Peking Theatrical Festival Acclaimed

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

a short commentary in today's "people's daily" acclaims the theatrical festival of shanghai, kwangsi, hunan and liaoning now going on in peking as "a review of the new results of the revolution in literature and art." the festival opened on august 12 under the auspices of the cultural group under the state council.

the commentary says: "the festival is of great significance for furthering the implementation of chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line in literature and art; deepening the revolution in this sphere; promoting the flourishing of creative arts of socialism and criticizing the sinister revisionist line in literature and art."

the commentary says: "a salient feature of the current festival is that all participating regions have presented model revolutionary theatrical works or excerpts from them adapted to local forms. besides the hunan huaku opera 'shachiapang' already familiar to the masses, there are the pingchu opera, the hsiangchu opera, the huchu opera, the shaohsing opera, the huaichu opera, and kwangsi's kweichu, chuangchu and tsaitiao operas. the items are rich and colourful. this reflects the new achievements in the reform of local operas under the impetus of the model revolutionary theatrical works and indicates the firm dominance of the stage by the latter".

the commentary points out: "the reform of local operas is a major event in the revolution in literature and art. adaptation of model revolutionary theatrical works to local forms is not only an effective measure to popularize these works, but also an important way to reform the old opera forms. the model revolutionary theatrical works were born in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines. they represent the rich fruits of the thorough criticism of the counter-revolutionary revisionist line in literature and art, the implementation of chairman mao's revolutionary line in literature and art and the practice of chairman mao's principle of 'making the past serve the present and foreign things serve china' and 'weeding through the old to bring forth the new'. to adapt model revolutionary theatrical works means to give impetus to those working on local operas to further assimilate the experience in fighting for and creating the model works so as to push forward the reform of the local theatrical forms. through an exchange of the experience in the adaptation of model revolutionary works, the current festival will do much to further promote the reform of

local operas, encourage other forms of literary and art creations to learn from the model revolutionary theatrical works and deepen the revolution in literature and art."

the commentary adds: "the items presented at the festival cover a wide variety. furthermore, many of them reflect new efforts in selecting the subject matter, exploring the theme and portraying the heroes. guided by chairman mao's proletarian revolutionary line, these works pay fervent tribute to the valiant struggles of the chinese people led by the chinese communist party in the past half a century, the resounding victory of the great proletarian cultural revolution and the socialist new things rising vigorously. in creating these items, people kept in mind the fundamental tasks of socialist literature and art, did their utmost to portray typical heroes of the proletariat, especially the images of the heroes of the younger generation maturing in the great proletarian cultural revolution and the images of proletarian heroes who charged forward to storm enemy positions in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines in order to carry out chairman mao's revolutionary line. embodying the spirit of our socialist era, showing a revolutionary sweep and possessing a force that inspires people, the works play quite well the militant role of revolutionary literature and art 'for uniting and educating the people and for attacking and destroying the enemy' in the struggle between the two classes and the two lines."

the commentary says: "the current festival is also a review of the contingent of proletarian literary and art workers. tempered in the great proletarian cultural revolution, the ranks of literary and art workers have taken on a completely new look ideologically and organizationally." "a new contingent of writers and artists from among workers, peasants and soldiers is emerging; a fighting motto of the literary and art workers is to be revolutionaries themselves while presenting revolutionary works. as literary and art workers live among workers, peasants and soldiers and join them in struggle in a conscientious effort to remould their world outlook, a fresh atmosphere of unity and militancy prevails in many literary and art units", the commentary adds.

RUSTICATION OF EDUCATED YOUTH

Chinese Model Peasant Encourages Educated Youth to Build Up Countryside

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

one of china's national model peasants, li shun-ta, in an open letter to educated young people settling in the countryside encouraged them to contribute to the great cause of building socialist new villages. "you will have a bright future," he said, "by integrating with the poor and lower-middle peasants, and making up your mind to be a new-type peasant with socialist consciousness."

he said, "the ideal and goal young people chose is related to which road they take and which class they will serve."

confucius and company, liu shao-chi, lin piao and other political swindlers peddled such decadent ideas "he who excels in learning can be an official", "study in order to become an official", etc, to set young people on the path of seeking fame and fortune. "on the contrary, the proletariat takes the liberation of the whole mankind and the realization of communism as our loftiest ideal. all work for this aim is regarded as worthy," li shun-ta wrote.

as early as 1943, li shun-ta took the lead in organizing an agricultural mutual-aid team in his county of pingshun in shansi province. it was among the first such teams in north china base areas to resist japanese aggression. he made further contributions after liberation to the setting up of agricultural co-ops and people's communes and is now party secretary of the hsikou brigade in pingshun county and a member of the central committee of the chinese communist party. the "people's daily" on august 11 carried the letter he wrote at the request of educated young people.

well over eight million city school graduates since the start of the great proletarian cultural revolution in 1966 have responded to chairman mao's call: "it is highly necessary for young people with education to go to the countryside".

li shun-ta wrote to the young people: "i rejoice from the bottom of my heart to see that you are maturing politically in the countryside."

he recalled chairman mao's statement that "our countryside is vast and has plenty of room for them to develop their talents to the full." educated young people are being re-educated by the poor and lower-middle peasants and tempered in the three great revolutionary movements of class struggle, the struggle for production and scientific experiment. many of them have joined the communist party

and the communist youth league or have become grass-roots cadres in people's communes and production brigades. many others have become firm fighters in class struggle, good hands at production or pathbreakers in scientific experiments. educated young people are being an important force in the countryside.

"when new china was just born," li shun-ta recalled, "the imperialist prophets claimed that we would not be able to solve the problem of feeding the hundreds of millions of people, but would have to beg our bread from them. the facts of the past two decades and more give the lie to them. agriculture has kept growing and our people not only live better, but contribute support to the world revolution.

"this is because we follow chairman mao's general principle for the development of the national economy: 'take agriculture as the foundation and industry as the leading factor'.

"whenever we have a good harvest, things go well and industry and other undertakings develop faster."

li shun-ta compared the situation in pingshun county before and after the people began criticizing liu shao-chi and lin piao's counter-revolutionary revisionist lines during the cultural revolution.

before 1966, he said, output per hectare in the county ranged annually between 1.5 and 2 tons of grain. it was double that last year and the county no longer depends on the state for any of its food grain. public accumulation funds have increased and more money, raw material and labour power can be used for local industry. total industrial output value in 1973 was seven times the 1965 figure. it now has eight times as many motor vehicles and 14 times as many tractors as in 1966.

chairman mao declared: "we have a rural population of over five hundred million, so the situation of our peasants has a most important bearing on the development of our economy and the consolidation of our state power."

li shun-ta ended his open letter by writing: "we poor and lower-middle peasants warmly hope you to stay in the countryside, and join us in deepening the movement to learn from tachai by self-reliance and hard struggle, and help mechanize agriculture and build up our new socialist countryside".

LOCOMOTIVE BUILDING

China Produces 4,000-HP Diesel Locomotives

(NCNA-English Shenyang, Aug. 20, 1974)

a 4,000-hp single-engined diesel-electric locomotive has been put into serial production at the talien rolling stock plant in northeast china, which designed and trial-produced it in the spirit of self-reliance.

trial runs covering more than 100,000 kilometres under various conditions proved the good and reliable performance of the new locomotive.

drawing passenger cars, the locomotive runs smoothly at 120 kilometres per hour. with freight cars, it shows better initial acceleration and runs faster in ascending steep gradient and through tunnels than the best steam locomotive now being used in china.

its oil consumption per horse power is 10 per cent less than that of the 2,000-hp diesel locomotive previously made by the plant and its weight per horse power is 40 per cent less.

the new locomotive is easy to operate and maintain. it represented a significant step towards the popularization of diesel engines on chinese railways to facilitate the growth of industry and agriculture.

a prototype of the 4,000-hp locomotive was produced in 1969. but it vibrated at high speed.

led by the plant party committee, the workers studied chairman mao's teachings on self-reliance and deepened the criticism of the lin piao anti-party clique's crimes of capitulation and national betrayal as well as its worship for things foreign. this further roused the workers' enthusiasm and strengthened their determination to improve the locomotive.

they went out repeatedly with the engine crew on test runs and analysed the data thus collected. through some changes in the structure, they solved the vibration problem.

the crankshaft of the new diesel engine is made of nodular cast iron instead of the far more expensive high-grade alloy steel ordinarily used. the workers and technicians succeeded in making the change after a hundred experiments and found the result satisfactory.

according to the original design, the rectifying device for the locomotive would be made of 200-ampere, 600-volt silicon elements of complicated structure and big size. the workers, displaying a daring revolutionary spirit,

made 500-ampere, 1,200-volt air-cooled silicon elements which helped reduce the size and weight of the rectifying device by half and its production cost by two-thirds.

in the past two years the workers and technicians have carried out 5,100 technical innovations, renovated 360 pieces of old equipment and made 400 pieces of new equipment. twentyeight automatic and continuous production lines have been completed and put into use. this has prepared conditions for the serial production of the new locomotive.

railway transport departments and a number of research institutes and colleges helped in the designing and trial production of the new locomotive.

GOOD HARVESTS

Good Early Rice Harvest in Central China

(NCNA-English Changsha, Aug. 20, 1974)

the tungting lake area, a well-known grain producer in the central china province of hunan, has just gathered a good early rice harvest.

all ten-counties around the lake reaped a good harvest. harvested rice has been threshed in the counties of an hsiang, hua jung, nan hsien and han shou, which reported a ten per cent increase over 1973, an all-time high.

compared with last year, there is a greater number of production brigades which produce six tons of early rice per hectare, and some production teams achieve more than 7.5 tons per hectare.

many communes and production brigades in the area were hit by serious drought in spring this year and by insect pests in summer. three rivers dried up and the two others ran low in an hsiang county, so that it was difficult to transplant early rice on 16,600 hectares of paddy fields.

the county party committee mobilized the cadres and commune members to criticize the theory of lin piao and confucius that "everything is decided by heaven". this imbued the people with the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and hard struggle. they said: "we depend not on heaven, but on making revolution, just as the tachai people do. the greater the drought, the harder we will combat it exclamation"

they put in motion 700 pumps and 7,000 waterwheels to irrigate the paddy fields. they built dams in rivers to raise the water level for irrigation.

as a result of these efforts, they irrigated the entire early rice acreage and even added 660 hectares to it. rice transplanting was completed six or seven days earlier than usual. both total output and per-hectare yield of early rice are more than 10 per cent higher than last year.

the good harvest is also due to mass activities of scientific experiments in improving the cropping system, cultivation techniques, seed and plant protection.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Exchange Quotations

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

on the morning of august 19, 1974 the people's bank of china adjusted and published the renminbi exchange rates against the following convertible currencies:

currency	unit	exchange rates (in rmb yuan) buying	selling
aus. sch	100	10.68	10.74
bf.	10000	511.85	514.41
can. dol	100	201.69	202.71
d. kr	100	32.48	32.64
dm.	100	75.41	75.79
f. fr	100	41.05	41.25
lira	10000	30.26	30.42
yen	100000	652.45	655.73
d.fl	100	73.73	74.09
n.kr	100	35.93	36.11
sw. kr	100	44.74	44.96
s. fr	100	66.31	66.65
stg.	100	462.28	464.60
us. dol	100	196.93	197.91
hk. dol	100	38.60	38.80

end item

SINKIANG ARMY PRODUCTION & CONSTRUCTION CORPS

Chinese Army Production and Construction Corps Carries on Glorious Tradition

(NCNA-English Urumchi, Aug. 19, 1974)

the production and construction corps under the sinkiang military area command of the chinese people's liberation army has transformed large tracts of gobi desert into oases over the past two decades or more by carrying forward the party's glorious tradition of hard struggle.

sinkiang is the biggest region in china. before liberation, large areas on the edge of deserts were just vast expanses of barren wastes haunted by wild animals. but there are now more than 150 mechanized farms, grazing and fishing grounds, and many new villages and towns have gone up. over 800,000 hectares of reclaimed land now supply the state with great quantities of grain, cotton, sugar beets and other farm products.

it is by no means an easy job to achieve all this.

the predecessor of the production and construction corps was a p.l.a. unit known for its meritorious services in the war years. many cadres of the unit took part in the great production campaign initiated by chairman mao in northern shensi province in the early period of the 1940's, which helped smash the economic blockade imposed by japanese imperialism and the kuomintang reactionaries in the liberated areas and contributed to victory in the war of resistance against japanese aggression.

answering to chairman mao's call to safeguard and build up the border region, the unit, then stationed in sinkiang, formed a production and construction corps in 1954. these armymen have since worked with rifle in one hand and hoe in the other.

more than half of the farmland of the corps was on the edges of the vast takla makan and kurbantongut deserts. land reclamation there meant stubborn battles against strong wind, cold and drought. an example is the battle waged in the tarim basin.

the tarim river is china's longest inland river. in its basin the land is fertile and the frost-free period long, providing favourable conditions for growing food crops and cotton; but annual precipitation is just a few dozen millimetres while the evaporation is over 2,000. the river, a seasonal one, did not help much at first because it dried up in the dry season and often overflowed its banks in the flood season. a contingent of army reclaimers arrived there in 1958 with the firm resolve to put the capricious river under control. a decade of

hard effort has brought great changes to the river basin. braving biting cold and scorching sun, the reclaimers built a big sluice gate, six big and medium-sized reservoirs and more than 500 kilometres of irrigation canals. these projects brought 50,000 hectares of farmland under irrigation.

altogether the production and construction corps has built 50 big and medium-sized reservoirs, 40,000 kilometres of irrigation canals and ditches, and sunk more than 1,200 pump wells and artesian wells. these projects bring water not only to the fields of the reclamation farms, but to nearby people's communes of minority nationalities who call it "friendship water".

more than 33,000 hectares of shelterbelts have been put up in the past years to protect crops from wind and sand storms. they also help preserve moisture and improve local climate.

the corps has used large tracts of unutilized natural pastures to develop animal husbandry. it now has a total of 2.8 million head of sheep, horses and cattle. its stock-breeding farms have supplied sinkiang and many other areas of china with large numbers of fine-breed animals, including the "chunken fine-wool sheep" known throughout china for both wool and meat.

in the current movement to criticize lin piao and confucius, fighters in the production and construction corps are seriously studying works by marx, engels, lenin and stalin and by chairman mao. they sharply denounced the ultra-right essence of lin piao's revisionist line and his criminal attempt to restore capitalism as well as the soviet revisionists' expansionist and subversive activities against china. they are determined to build the border region into a great wall of steel in defence of the country.

TIBET

Tibetan Woollen Textile Mill Tops Targets

(NCNA-English Lhasa, Aug. 19, 1974)

the first woollen textile mill in tibetan history, set up in the great proletarian cultural revolution, fulfilled state quotas for the first half of this year 39 days ahead of schedule. production cost was 20 per cent lower than in the same period last year.

completed in november 1966, the linchih woollen textile mill has grown into an up-to-date enterprise with roving and spinning capacities. it turns out woollen fabrics, woollen yarn and rugs, and has increased the varieties from 27 to more than 70.

one of the major stock-breeding areas in china, tibet abounds in wool. yet under the exploitation of imperialism and the feudal manorial lords represented by the dalai lama, there was no industry to speak of. under-fed and clothed in rags, the tibetan peasants and herdsmen led a miserable life. with the liberation of tibet, the state took vigorous measures to help develop local economy, culture and education. the democratic reforms of 1959 put an end to serfdom. the state helped the tibetan people develop stock-breeding and increase the production of wool which was purchased at a fair price. in 1965, the tibet autonomous region came into being. a year later, the state sent in equipment and a contingent of textile workers and technicians to train tibetan workers. the woollen textile mill was completed and commissioned at speed.

tibetan woollen textile workers with up-to-date know-how have come to the fore, and many are in charge of workshops, sections or work teams. palmo, a spinner in the woollen yarn shop, was born in a serf family. she joined the mill in 1967 at the age of 18. palmo received training from a veteran worker of han nationality, yeh feng-tsui, who had been a child labourer in pre-liberation china. with yeh's enthusiastic and patient assistance, palmo did her best to acquire literacy and learn politics and technique and started to work on her own in six months. now she heads a work team and has trained apprentices who can also work by themselves.

to meet the growing needs of the emancipated tibetan peasants and herdsmen, workers of linchih woollen textile mill unfolded a mass drive for technical innovations to increase the output and the range of varieties. in a few years, 170 innovations were carried out. this year's innovations numbered 28, including an automatic baling machine and a double-cutter made by the workers themselves. the printing and dyeing processes were improved. the workers also trial-produced by machine the tibetan people's traditional woollen fabric, known as the puru fabric, and the quality proved to be good.

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* FOREIGN RELATIONS *
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CHINA AND BRAZIL

Chinese Trade Delegation Back in Peking from Brazil

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

the trade delegation of the people's republic of china led by chen chieh, vice-minister of foreign trade, flew back here at the end of a friendly visit to brazil.

the delegation was met at the airport by yao yi-lin, vice-minister of foreign trade, wang yao-ting, chairman of the china council for the promotion of international trade, lin ping, director of the department of american and oceanian affairs of the ministry of foreign affairs, and sun so-chang, a deputy department director under the ministry of foreign trade.

CHINA AND COMBODIA

Samdech and Madame Sihanouk Leave Peking for Romania

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

samdech norodom sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the national united front of cambodia, madame sihanouk and their party left here by special plane this morning for bucharest to attend the celebrations for the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

seeing them off at the airport were samdech penn nouth, chairman of the political bureau of the central committee of the national united front and prime minister of the royal government of national union of cambodia, and madame penn nouth; ranking officials of the r.g.n.u.c. sarin chhak, thiounn mumm, general and madame duong sam ol, keat chhon and madame keat chhon, thiounn prasith, and van piny and madame van piny; members of the royal family; cambodian ambassador to china toch kham doeun and madame toch kham doeun, as well as other cambodian friends now in peking.

also present at the airport were chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping, vice-foreign minister han nien-lung and his wife wang chen, and chinese ambassador to cambodia kang mao-chao.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife and diplomatic officials of the romanian embassy here were also present.

during their stopover at urumchi, samdech and madame sihanouk were greeted by leading members of the party, government and army in the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and urumchi municipality tsao ssu-ming, ismayil aymat, liu hsing, sung chih-ho and ahmutung niyatzu.

CHINA AND EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Equatorial Guinean Vice President Arrives in Peking on Way Home

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

don miguel eyegue ntutumu, vice-president of the republic of equatorial guinea, minister of national security and minister-delegate to the presidency, and the delegation he is leading arrived in peking by special plane this evening on their way home at the end of their visits to the democratic people's republic of korea and the democratic republic of viet nam.

the distinguished guests from equatorial guinea were greeted at the airport by fang yi, minister of economic relations with foreign countries, ho ying, vice-foreign minister, and ho kung-kai, director of the department of african affairs, and kao chien-chung, deputy director of the protocol department, of the chinese foreign ministry.

also present were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china and li jae pil, minister-counsellor of the embassy of the democratic people's republic of korea in peking.

CHINA AND IRAN

Chinese Exhibition Delegation Leader Leaves for Tehran

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

tai nien-tzu,
head of the chinese architecture exhibition delegation, left here for tehran by air today.

an architecture exhibition of the people's republic of china will be held during the seventh asian games in the capital of iran.

Chinese Sports Delegation Leaves Peking for Tehran

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

the sports delegation
of the people's republic of china to the seventh asian games left here for tehran by special plane this morning.

party and state leaders teng hsiao-ping, hua kuo-feng and ni chih-fu warmly bade farewell to the delegation at the airport.

party and state leaders wang hung-wen, chang chun-chiao, chiang ching, yao wen-yuan, li hsien-nien, teng hsiao-ping, chen hsi-lien, chi teng-kuei, hua kuo-feng, wu teh and ni chih-fu had received all members of the delegation before its departure and watched exhibitions of five events. during the interval, they had cordial conversations with tseng po-hsiung and huang wu-hsiung, sportsmen of taiwan province residing respectively in japan and the united states.

aboard the special plane were head of the delegation chao cheng-hung, deputy heads yin hsi-nan, ni chih-chin, hsu yin-sheng and hsieh li-fu, the leaders, coaches, sportsmen and sportswomen of the basketball, volleyball, table tennis, badminton and fencing teams and some members of the athletic team.

deputy head and secretary general of the delegation huang chung, deputy head li shih-hua and the leaders, coaches, sportsmen and sportswomen of the football, tennis, swimming, diving, water polo, gymnastic, shooting, weight-lifting, wrestling and cycling teams and some members of the athletic team left peking for tehran on august 16.

present at the airport to see off the delegation today were also leading members of departments concerned chuang tse-tung, yao hsiao-cheng, li ching-chuan, tien wen-hui, yu pu-hsueh, ho ying, shih shao-hua, ting kuo-yu, li li-yin, han fu-tung, kan mai, chu chia-yao, yang chi and several hundred sportsmen and sportswomen.

iranian ambassador to china abbas aram was also present at the airport.

since the formation of the delegation, the coaches, sportsmen and sportswomen of its various teams have been active in the movement to criticize lin piao and confucius and in making preparations for the coming games. receiving warm encouragement in letters and other forms from various parts of the country, they have indicated that they will make every effort to live up to the warm expectations of their compatriots and bring the chinese people's profound friendship to the iranian and other asian peoples through the seventh asian games and related activities. they will also firmly carry into effect the principle of "friendship first, competition second", learn the strongpoints of sportsmen of other countries, and contribute their share to the enhancement of unity and friendship among the people and sportsmen of various asian countries and the development of sports in asia.

the seventh asian games will take place from september 1 to 16 in the iranian capital of tehran.

Chinese Sports Delegation Arrives in Tehran

(NCNA-English Tehran, Aug. 20, 1974)

the sports delegation of the people's republic of china to the seventh asian games arrived here by special plane at noon today.

among the arrivals were chao cheng-hung, leader of the delegation; yin hsi-nan, ni chih-chin, hsu yin-sheng and hsieh li-fu, deputy leaders of the delegation; and leaders, coaches and sportsmen of the table tennis, badminton, basketball, volleyball and fencing teams and some members of the football and athletic teams.

the chinese delegation was greeted at the airport by richard avory, deputy secretary-general of the organizing committee of the seventh asian games, and leading officials under the committee.

also present was chinese ambassador to iran chen hsin-jen.

present at the airport were li yun ho, ambassador of the democratic people's republic of korea to iran; lee chan sun, leader of the d.p.r.k. sports delegation to the seventh asian games, as well as diplomatic envoys of a number of countries to iran.

when chao cheng-hung and others alighted from the plane, richard avory and others stepped forward and had warm handshakes with them.

chao cheng-hung made a speech at the airport. he expressed heartfelt gratitude for the warm welcome accorded the delegation by the iranian friends.

he said, "under the patronage of his imperial majesty, shahanshah of iran, the iranian organizing committee has made tremendous efforts to ensure the success of the seventh asian games and to safeguard the dignity of the present asian games and has achieved splendid results in its work. many friends of the friendly countries and territories in asia and, in particular, our friends from the host country, iran, have rendered us great support in our participating in the current asian games. i would like to take this opportunity to express once again our sincere thanks to them.

"the sports delegation of the people's republic of china has come to the seventh asian games with the aim to enhance the friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of asia, to learn from each other for common advancement and to promote sport in asia. the chinese sportsmen and persons working in the sports circles are determined to make their due contributions to the success of this asian games, to the strengthening of the friendship and unity among the people and sportsmen of various countries and territories in asia and to the development of sport in asia."

he added: "recently, the international amateur swimming federation arbitrarily decided to forbid the swimmers of various asian countries to compete with ours in the asian games, in a vain attempt to undermine the seventh asian games and the friendship and unity of the people and sports circles of asia. the swimming association of the people's republic of china has already issued a statement condemning this wanton act of an overlord. to compete in the asian games is the justifiable right of our swimmers. we are not in the habit of acting in accordance with the erroneous decision made by a few bosses of the international amateur swimming federation."

he went on: "the coming of our swimming team to tehran is an indication of our active support for the asian games. however, to respect the swimming circles of the asian countries and territories and, in particular, our host country, iran, and to safeguard the unity of the people

and sports circles of asia, we have decided that our swimming team will not compete in the asian games for the time being. we hope to have exchanges and competitions with our friendly countries."

huang chung, deputy leader and secretary general of the chinese sports delegation, li shih-hua, deputy leader of the delegation, and representatives of chinese coaches and sportsmen who had arrived here on august 16 were present at the airport today to greet chao cheng-hung and others.

among today's arrivals was also tai nien-tzu, leader of the architectural exhibition group of the people's republic of china. other members of this exhibition group and all members of the chinese painting and handicraft art exhibition group headed by chang to had arrived here earlier. the two exhibition groups will take part in activities related to the seventh asian games.

CHINA AND JAPAN

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Delegation of Japanese Dietmen's League for Japan-China Friendship

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

vice-premier teng hsiao-ping this afternoon met and had a cordial and friendly talk with aiichiro fujiyama, chairman of the japanese dietmen's league for japan-china friendship and liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives, seiichi katsumata, head of the delegation of the league and socialist member of the house of representatives, and the delegation of the league they are leading.

present on the occasion were susumu kobayashi, secretary-general of the delegation and socialist member of the house of representatives; secretaries of the delegation yoshitake sasaki, liberal-democratic member of the house of representatives, giichi kitagawa, komeito member of the house of representatives, and hideichi nagasue, democratic socialist member of the house of representatives; members of the delegation hide momiyama, takashi hashiguchi and chizu takahashi, liberal-democratic members of the house of representatives, kiichi murayama and tamio kawakami, socialist members of the house of representatives, moriyoshi murinaka and seiichi kawamura, socialist members of the house of councillors, kenichi abe, komeito member of the house of councillors, magoichi takemoto, democratic socialist member of the house of representatives, and kazuhiko

nozue, member of the house of councillors; and staff members of the delegation yukio uemura, tamotsu yamamoto and yasukazu mano.

japanese ambassador to china heishiro ogawa was present.

also present were liao cheng-chih, president of the china-japan friendship association; chang hsiang-shan, vice-president of the association; pei shih-chang and lo shu-chang, members of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and lin li-yun, lien kuan, sun ping-hua, chen kang, li fu-teh, shan ta-chi, lin po, ting min, tang chia-hsuan and wu chih-an.

Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Managing Editor of Japanese Paper "Yomiuri Shimbun"

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

chinese vice-premier teng hsiao-ping met and had a friendly conversation with jitso hasegawa, managing editor of the japanese paper "yomiuri shimbun", and his party here this morning.

among those present at the meeting were director of the information department chin chia-lin and deputy director of the asian affairs department wang hsiao-yun of the chinese foreign ministry, and ma yu-chen and wang hsiao-hsien.

Shanghai Acrobatic Troupe Concludes Performance Tour in Tokyo

(NCNA-English Tokyo, Aug. 20, 1974)

the shanghai acrobatic troupe gave ten public performances in tokyo from august 12 to 19 before an audience totalling about 18,000.

after the troupe concluded its last performance here yesterday, chairman hisao kuroda of the central headquarters of the japan-china friendship association (orthodox), on behalf of the sponsor organizations, warmly greeted the artists for their successes. and troupe leader lin teh-ming expressed sincere thanks to japanese friends of various strata for their enthusiastic support.

during its stay in tokyo, the shanghai acrobatic troupe met people of various walks of life from different parts of japan. their friendly exchanges deepened their mutual understanding and friendship.

troupe leader lin teh-ming and some of the troupe members called on tokyo governor ryokichi minobe yesterday.

korean residents in japan and officials of the embassies of various countries in japan saw a performance of the troupe on august 16 at the invitation of chinese ambassador to japan chen chu.

on august 14, the shanghai acrobatic troupe paid a visit to the matsuyama ballet school. masao shimizu, mikiko matsuyama and artists of the matsuyama ballet troupe warmly received the chinese guests.

CHINA AND KOREA

Friendship Delegation of Party Workers of Chinese Communist Party Leaves Peking for Korea on Friendly Visit

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

a friendship delegation of party workers of the communist party of china left here by plane today for the democratic people's republic of korea on a friendly visit at the invitation of the central committee of the korean workers' party. leader of the delegation is liu tzu-hou, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the hopei provincial committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, and deputy leader is shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee.

members of the delegation are: wang chen-tang, standing committee member and secretary-general of the tientsin municipal party committee; chang hsiu-chih (female), standing committee member of the heilungkiang provincial party committee and chairman of the provincial women's federation; wang yen-tai, first secretary of the hsuchang regional party committee and chairman of the hsuchang regional revolutionary committee in honan province; setihan palati (uighur nationality, female), member of the party committee of the sinkiang uighur autonomous region and standing committee member of the kashgar regional party committee in sinkiang; chao chen-kuo, secretary of the party committee

of the metallurgical and mining machinery plant in tangshan and chairman of the plant revolutionary committee; and chao man-tsang, deputy secretary of the hsiyang county party committee in shansi province. staff members of the delegation are yang chun-cheng and chin hui.

among those present at the airport to see the delegation off were keng piao, member of the c.p.c. central committee and head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee; kuo yu-feng, member of the c.p.c. central committee and a leading member of the organization department of the c.p.c. central committee; feng hsuan, member of the c.p.c. central committee and deputy head of the international liaison department; and mao pao-chung and tien shu-chien, leading members of the sections concerned under the international liaison department.

on hand also were hyun jun keuk, the d.p.r.k. ambassador to china, and officials of the korean embassy in peking.

Friendship Delegation of Party Workers of Chinese Communist Party Arrives in Pyongyang

(NCNA-English Pyongyang, Aug. 20, 1974)

the friendship delegation of party workers of the chinese communist party with liu tzu-hou, member of the c.p.c. central committee, first secretary of the hopei provincial committee of the c.p.c. and chairman of the hopei provincial revolutionary committee, as its head and shen chien, deputy head of the international liaison department of the c.p.c. central committee as its deputy head arrived here today for a friendly visit to the democratic people's republic of korea.

the delegation was greeted at the airport by kim guk tae, director of the central committee of the workers' party of korea, kang hyon su, chief secretary of the pyongyang municipal committee of the workers' party of korea, kim gil hyon, vice-director of the party central committee, kim jae bong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, kang gwan son, secretary of the central committee of the korean democratic women's union, wang gyong hak, vice-chairman of the pyongyang municipal committee, and others.

chinese ambassador li yun-chuan and other officials of the chinese embassy were also present at the airport.

CHINA AND MAURITIUS

Mauritius Prime Minister Receives Chinese Badminton Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

mauritius prime minister seewoosagur ramgoolam yesterday received the chinese badminton team now on a friendly visit to maritius, according to a report from port louis.

the prime minister had a friendly talk with the chinese guests including leader liang li-chen, coaches hsu chuan-fang and liang hsiao-mu and representatives of players.

the prime minister said that he was glad to see the chinese badminton team paying a visit to mauritius. he believed that with the visit, friendly relations between the two countries would be further strengthened.

chinese ambassador wang tse was present on the occasion.

the badminton teams of the two countries held their last friendly match on the evening of august 18. during the competition, the players, in the spirit of "friendship first, competition second", displayed good sportsmanship and excellent skill which drew loud and repeated applause from over 700 spectators. the closing ceremony was held in an atmosphere of warmth and friendship.

hamid moollan, chairman of the committee for the municipality of port louis, held a reception on the evening of august 17 in honour of the chinese team.

CHINA AND NIGER

Niger Vice President Receives Chinese Charge D'Affaires Ad Interim

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

major sani souna siddo, vice-president of the supreme military council of niger, received in niamey yesterday huang yu-ping, charge d'affaires ad interim of the chinese embassy in niger, according to a report from niamey.

present on the occasion was captain moumouni djermakoye adamou, minister for foreign affairs and cooperation.

huang yu-ping presented to vice-president siddo a televised documentary film on his visit to china, and handed a letter of introduction to minister adamou.

the meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

huang yu-ping arrived in niamey, capital of niger, on august 17.

CHINA AND ROMANIA

Peking University Rally Warmly Celebrates 30th Anniversary of Romania's Liberation

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

teachers, students, staff members and workers at peking university held a rally this afternoon in celebration of the 30th anniversary of the liberation of romania.

romanian ambassador to china nicolae gavrilescu and his wife, minister-counsellor ion dorobantu and his wife, and other officials of the romanian embassy in peking attended the rally and were greeted with warm applause from the participants.

the rally permeated with a warm and friendly atmosphere was addressed by chairman of the peking university revolutionary committee wang lien-lung and ambassador nicolae gavrilescu.

chairman wang lien-lung said: "with profound revolutionary friendship and great joy, we celebrate together with the romanian comrades the glorious festival -- the 30th anniversary of the liberation of the romanian people.

"the romanian people, under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu and by adhering to a policy of independence, have made tremendous achievements in socialist construction and in the struggle to safeguard national independence and sovereignty. the teachers, students, staff members and workers of peking university, like all the other chinese people, are overjoyed at the brilliant achievements of the romanian people in every aspect and pledge resolute support for your just struggle," he said.

the chairman continued: "we treasure our lofty revolutionary friendship with the fraternal romanian people. for many years, we have exchanged visits, teachers

and students and undertaken a great deal of cultural, educational, scientific and technological interchange with romanian comrades. through such exchanges, we have learned from each other, shared our experience and deepened our mutual understanding and friendship." "we will continue to make new contributions to the furtherance of such friendly relations," he concluded.

ambassador nicolae gavrilescu, in his speech, reviewed the romanian people's course of fighting against foreign aggression to safeguard national independence and state sovereignty. "it was the romanian communist party that guided the struggle to win freedom and national independence to an armed uprising against fascism," he recalled. "the armed uprising of august 1944 represented the romanian people's determination to destroy any foreign rule, become the masters of their own country and determine their own destiny."

ambassador gavrilescu then gave an account of the achievements the romanian people had won in the political, economic, cultural, educational, diplomatic and other spheres during the period of socialist construction under the leadership of the romanian communist party headed by comrade nicolae ceausescu. during the 30 years since liberation, he said, the romanian people have overthrown the old system of exploitation and founded the new socialist system and transformed the backward agricultural country under the landlord and capitalist classes into the present one of fast-growing economy and steadily modernizing industry and agriculture.

speaking of romania's foreign policy, he stressed: "the socialist republic of romania is firmly opposed to the imperialist policy of aggression, control, military threat, issuing of orders and interfering in other countries' internal affairs."

ambassador nicolae gavrilescu spoke highly of the fraternal friendship between the two parties, two countries and two peoples of romania and china. the romanian people would make unremitting efforts to develop this friendship, he declared.

the two speeches drew round after round of warm applause.

the amateur theatrical troupe of peking university performed chinese and romanian songs and dances at the meeting.

present were also huang hsin-pai and kuo tsung-lin, vice-chairmen of the peking university revolutionary committee, hsi chao-ming, deputy director of the soviet union and east european affairs department of the foreign ministry, and hsing jen-hsien, leading member of the foreign affairs group under the peking municipal revolutionary committee.

CHINA AND SRI LANKA

Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping Meets Sri Lanka Scientists Delegation

(NCNA-English Aug. 19, 1974)

teng hsiao-ping, vice-premier of the state council, met here this morning with the sri lanka scientists delegation composed of dr. d.b. pattiaratchi, general president of the sri lanka association for the advancement of science, and dr. p.d.p. gunatillake, secretary of the association. the host and the guests had a cordial and friendly conversation.

present on the occasion was r.l.a.i. karannagoda, sri lanka ambassador to china.

also present were wu yu-hsun, vice-chairman of the chinese scientific and technical association and vice-president of the academy of sciences of china, leading members of chinese departments concerned and scientists, including liu chung-yang, chang wen-yu, lu wei-chao, wu tsao-wen and chang han-chih.

CHINA AND SUDAN

Liao Cheng-chih Meets and Fetes Sudanese Friend

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

liao cheng-chih met and feted sudanese friend ahmed mohamed kheir here this evening.

the meeting and dinner proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

present on the occasions were leading members of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries and other organizations concerned including ting hsueh-sung, wu hsueh-chien, ching pu-chun, wang chih-fan, li chih-ho and chang tieh-sheng.

ahmed mohamed kheir arrived here on july 16 on a friendly visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. he then visited peking, harbin, taching, tachai, shanghai and kwangchow. the sudanese friend will shortly leave for home.

CHINA AND SWITZERLAND

Swiss Industrial Technology Exhibition Closes in Peking

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

the swiss industrial technology exhibition closed at the peking exhibition centre here today after a fortnight's run.

many people in the chinese capital visited the exhibition. during the display, chinese and swiss technicians held forums on over 140 technical subjects. the exhibition further promoted the friendship between the chinese and swiss peoples and the development of the economic and trade relations between the two countries.

while in peking, friends on the swiss industrial technology exhibition group attended a soiree on invitation and watched the modern revolutionary peking opera "fighting on the plain" and acrobatic items. they also visited factories in the city, people's communes on the outskirts, schools and a hospital and toured places of historical interest.

CHINA AND US

Chinese Friendship Association Leader Meets American Friends

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

li en-chiu, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries, met and had a friendly talk here this afternoon with all members of the tourist group of the u.s.-china people's friendship association (east coast) headed by fred pincus, associated professor of sociology of university of maryland.

present on the occasion were yueh tai-heng, hu hung-fan and hsi chen-huan.

the tourist group arrived here yesterday.

American Friends Leave Peking for Southern China

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

a delegation of the local branch 1199 of u.s. national union of hospital and health care employees led by its president leon julius davis left here on august 16 to visit southern parts of china before going home.

the delegation arrived in peking on august 5 on a visit to china at the invitation of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. then it toured peking, shenyang and anshan, and made wide contacts with trade union workers and medical workers there. it visited a hospital, a school and a factory.

CHINA AND VIETNAM

Ambassador Nguyen Van Quang Gives Banquet for People's Delegation from South Vietnam

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

nguyen van quang, ambassador of the republic of south viet nam to china, gave a banquet at the embassy here this evening for the visiting people's delegation from south viet nam led by thich thien hao, member of the presidium of the central committee of the south viet nam national front for liberation.

among the guests were ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman, and hu yu-chih, member, of the standing committee of the national people's congress; yang chi, vice-president of the chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries; chou jung-kuo, deputy secretary-general of the peking municipal revolutionary committee; wang jo-chieh, chinese ambassador to the republic of south viet nam, and chao pu-chu, liang feng, kan mai, kuo tung-chun and hsu shu-fang.

attending were nguyen trong vinh, ambassador of the democratic republic of viet nam to china, and officials of the d.r.v.n. embassy here.

the banquet proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. chinese and vietnamese comrades-in-arms drank many toasts to the constant consolidation and growth of the great friendship and militant unity of the two peoples.

CHINA AND ZAIRE

Friendly Football Match between Zairian and Peking Teams

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 19, 1974)

the college students football team from zaire played a friendly match with the peking football team at the peking workers' stadium here this evening, drawing warm applause from a capacity crowd of 80,000 spectators.

ngapo ngawang jigme, vice-chairman of the standing committee of the national people's congress, and li ching-chuan, a leading member of the chinese physical culture and sports commission, watched the match and met with kapeta nzowu, leader of the college students football team from zaire, and coaches and players of zaire and china.

among those present on the occasions were hsu han-ping, a leading member of a chinese department concerned, and mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairian embassy here.

both the guest and the host teams showed good form and fine sportsmanship this evening. the visitors, who have a fair command of individual skills, mounted offensives right from the start through a combination of short crisp passes. the peking team countered with breakthroughs on the wings assisted by good teamwork. it led at 4-0 shortly after the second half began. unruffled, the zairian college students fought tenaciously and stepped up the tempo of their advances. they scored their first goal in the 20th minute of play in the second half and followed up with another one a few minutes later. the match ended with a score of 4-2 in favour of the peking side. the excellent performance of both teams drew rounds of enthusiastic cheers from the packed stands.

Charge d'Affaires A.I. Mbila Gives Banquet for Zairian College Students Football Team

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

mbila wa kanku, charge d'affaires ad interim of the zairian embassy in peking, gave a banquet here this evening for the visiting college students football team from zaire led by kapeta nzowu.

among the guests were yu pu-hsueh, a leading member of the all-china sports federation, and leading members of organizations concerned, including wang fu-yung and yang hsiu-wu.

mbila wa kanku and yu pu-hsueh spoke at the banquet which was alive with a friendly atmosphere. they pointed out that the current visit of the football team would certainly enhance the unity and friendship between the peoples and sportsmen of zaire and china.

also among the guests were justin temahagali, rwandan ambassador to china; shibura albert, burundi ambassador to china; and gabriel dodji pedanou, charge d'affaires ad interim of the togolese embassy here.

ASIAN GAMES

Swimming Association of People's Republic of China Issues Statement

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

the statement of the swimming association of the people's republic of china:

the bureau of the federation internationale de natation amateur (fina) recently adopted an arbitrary decision to bar our swimmers from competing with their counterparts in other asian countries at the asian games. this constitutes an open hostility towards the chinese people and sportsmen and a crude interference in asian sports affairs. the swimming association of the people's republic of china expresses strong condemnation of this decision.

the asian games is an affair of the peoples and sports circles in asia. it is their legitimate right to participate in the various events at the asian games. some people in the fina bureau, disregarding the desires and rights of the asian people, imposed the above arbitrary decision on the asian people and sportsmen in a vain attempt to sabotage the seventh asian games, a grand gathering of asian sports circles. by this perversity they can only pit themselves further against the people and sports circles in asia and land themselves in greater passivity and isolation.

on many occasions in recent years, a very small number of fina leaders have resorted to threats by way of "sanction" and "suspension of membership" in an attempt to sabotage the friendly exchanges among the peoples and swimmers of the world, those of the third world in particular, in gross interference with the sovereignty and internal affairs of these countries. this not only shows themselves up as a stumbling-block obstinately hindering the wholesome development of swimming in the world but also betrays their growing predicament.

for a long time, they have permitted a so-called swimming organization of the chiang kai-shek clique to usurp the lawful seat of china and persisted in their reactionary stand of "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan". this is absolutely impermissible to us. as is known to all, there is only one china in the world, and that is the people's republic of china. taiwan is a province of the people's republic of china. the chiang kai-shek clique entrenched in taiwan has long been spurned by the chinese people. it has no right at all to be in any international organizations. the chinese people and sportsmen resolutely oppose any scheme to create "two chinas" or "one china, one taiwan" in international sports organizations.

an excellent situation is prevailing in the world, and in international sports circles as well. the struggle of sports circles of various countries, the third world countries in particular, to safeguard their right to independence and oppose hegemony in the field of international sports, and the struggle of the people and sportsmen of various countries in the world for friendly contacts with the chinese people and sportsmen have formed an irresistible historical current. in these circumstances, quite a number of international sports organizations have made decisions conforming to this trend of history, which have found welcome among the people. recently, many friends in various world single sports organizations have demanded expulsion of the chiang kai-shek clique's sports organizations and restoration to the people's republic of china of her legitimate seats. quite a few fina bureau members also stand for justice. we are grateful to all those justice-upholding personalities. whoever wilfully persists in his arrogant practice will be lifting a rock only to drop it on his own feet.

to enhance friendly exchanges between the sportsmen of various countries is a fervent desire of the peoples in asia and the world and a trend of history which no one can resist. the chinese people and swimmers can never be isolated. together with the people and swimmers of asia and the world, we will, as always, endeavour to make our contribution to the development of friendly exchanges, friendship and unity and the robust progress of swimming in the world.

SOVIET-AMERICAN RELATIONS

Talks of "Detente" Cannot Cover Up Fierce Contention

(NCNA-English Peking, Aug. 20, 1974)

"people's daily" carries a signed article today entitled "talks of 'detente' cannot cover up fierce contention".

the article says: in the past several years the bigwigs of the two superpowers, the soviet union and the united states, have been up to their necks in holding talks. the kremlin is giving great publicity to this, alleging that "the machine of cooperation" between the soviet union and the united states "has been set in motion", that in the soviet-american relations "the antagonistic policy has been converted into a policy of peaceful coexistence, mutual benefit and cooperation", and that "detente" has now become "a more and more outstanding characteristics" in the international situation, and therefore, "the world can now heave a sigh with relief", and so on. in a word, it has lauded to the sky the negotiations and agreements between the soviet union and the united states.

it points out: as it is well-known, the two superpowers have been locked in a wild and persistent struggle for the domination of the world. they have thrown the world into a turmoil by arms race, aggression and expansion abroad. the talks and agreements between soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism have been conducted and reached amidst their hard struggles. such talks and agreements are humbugs pure and simple directed at even bigger and stiffer rivalry.

the article points out that europe is the focus of contention for world hegemony between the two superpowers. today the soviet revisionists have advocated that they will "build a solid peace edifice of europe" together with the u.s. and other western countries through the "conference on european security and cooperation" and the central european "disarmament" conference. nevertheless, from what happened at the "conference on european security and cooperation" and the talks on central european "disarmament", people can see that soviet revisionism's tale of "building a solid peace edifice of europe" is as a matter of fact a smokescreen to consolidate its predominant position in east europe, lull and disintegrate west europe and ostracize the united states through negotiations so as to monopolize the whole of europe.

the middle east as europe's flanks has an extremely important strategic position and is immeasurably abundant in petroleum resources. for years the u.s.s.r. and the u.s. have contended fiercely in this part of the world.

while the soviet revisionists glibly talked about seeking "a just and everlasting peace" in the middle east, they did their best to put down the flames of the arab people's struggle against the israeli aggression, creating and maintaining a "no war, no peace" situation in an effort to step up their plunder of oil resources and seize military bases there. since the "ceasefire" of the middle east war last october, the tussle between the soviet union and the u.s. has become tougher and tougher. flaunting the banner of striving for a "just and everlasting peace in the middle east" in a joint effort, the two superpowers are making use of the ceasefire in that area to ruthlessly grab spheres of influence. all the soviet union and the united states consider nuclear weapons as important means to contend for world hegemony. they held many talks on this question and signed a number of so-called agreements. each time when an agreement was reached, each of them would impose restrictions on the other with a view to develop its own strength, maintain or strive for nuclear superiority in world domination. in 1972, after fierce bargaining, the soviet union and the united states signed an agreement on "limitation" of strategical offensive arms. but before the ink on the agreement was dry, the soviet revisionists stepped up the modernization of their inter-continental ballistic missiles and did their utmost to test and develop missiles with multiple warheads, thus bringing the soviet-u.s. nuclear race from the quantative field into the qualitative field. as to the so-called "agreement on the prevention of a nuclear war" signed by the soviet union and the united states, it is merely a scrap of paper. no matter how blatantly the soviet revisionists advertised it as a "peak" of their "peaceful diplomacy" and "the first sparrow that brings hope for the reduction of the menace of a nuclear war", the soviet union and the united states never declare in the agreement that they would refrain from using nuclear weapons, nor do they care in the least for any change in the soviet-u.s. nuclear armament. the intensified soviet-u.s. nuclear armament has shown that the "peak" and "sparrow" are just deceitful rubbish.

the article points out that the soviet revisionists are contending with the u.s. imperialism for world hegemony through talks and agreements and under the cover of "detente". it is not a fresh manoeuvre. it is the old practice of imperialism. adolf hitler, once almighty in europe, was good at such manoeuvre to bid for world domination with british and french imperialism. comparing hitler with the soviet revisionists of today, it is clear that they follow the same policies of playing with the "peace" hoax while increasing war preparations in a bid for world domination.

striving for world hegemony is essentially the interrelationship between soviet revisionism and u.s. imperialism, the article points out. the contradictions between them are irreconcilable. the soviet revisionists are using such talks and agreements to peddle "detente" in an attempt to benumb the world people and cover their fierce rivalry with u.s. imperialism, it concludes.

END

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